The Sydney Morning Herald.

SOUTH WALES FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYDNEY

NO. 7865.--VOL. XLVIII. THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1863. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On 18th June, at Morar, Gwalior, the wife of Captain H. Bannatyne Macleod, Bengal Royal Artillery, of a son.

On the 14th July, at Port Denison, Queensland, the wife of Mr. W. Clifton, of a son.

On the 4th instant at Gladstone, Port Curtis, the wife of S. W. Evans, of a son.

On 13th instant, Mrs. H. B. Davies, of a daughter.

On the 15th instant, at Kingston, Newtown, Mrs. Herm. Kolliga, of a son.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, Goulburn, Mrs. William West Stacey, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 15th instant, at 125, King-street, by the Rev. John Fullerton, Ferdinand, eldest son of the late Ferdinand Rowohl, Esq., of Hamburg, to Minnie, only daughter of the late George Reed, Esq., Royal Engineer Department, Spanish Town, Jamaica, and Mrs. Capps, of Sydney.

DEATHS.

On or about the 7th of July, supposed to have been lost in the Regent Bird, schooner, on the passage from the Macleay River to Sydney, Henry F. H. Harrison, draper, Lower George-street, son of the Rev. John Isaac Harrison, of Naas, county Kildare, Ireland, leaving a loving wife and seven children to deplore their loss.

On Thursday, 13th instant, at the residence of his brother Francis, Ulladulla, Mr. Bernard M'Mahon, aged 39 years.

On the 15th instant, at his residence, Texas, Queensland, Donald Norris M'Daugall, Esq., J.P., aged 36 years.

On the 18th instant, at the residence of George Dobell, Pitt-street South, John Croft, father-in-law to the above, aged 71, native of Kent, England.

On the 19th instant, at the residence of her parents, the Old Folks at Home, Lower George-street, Anne Brown, daughter of Thomas and Anne Brown, aged 2½ months.

On the 19th instant, at her late residence, Wynyard-square, Rosetta, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. Jacob Lazarus, aged 36, deeply mourned by her family and a numerous circle of friends.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship MADRAS, 1230 tons, 275 horse power, J. R. STEAD, commander, will be despatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SATURDAY, the 22nd August, 1863, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 20th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 21st.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd July, 1863.

Return tickets between Sydney and Melbourne will be issued in future for £14.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11, and COLLAROY, SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To BRISBANE.—DIAMANTINA, THIS AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.
To MANNING RIVER.—DIAMANTINA, about the 28th instant.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—JAMES PATERSON, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5.
To PORT DENISON, via ROCKHAMPTON.—JAMES PATERSON, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, via MARYBOROUGH.—WILLIAMS, once a month.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—WILLIAMS, twice a month.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11, The MORPETH.
On SATURDAY MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon.
KIAMA.—MIMOSA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN (Terrara Wharf).—MIMOSA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—HUNTER, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
TUROSS RIVER (Gulf Diggings).—STEAMER, on THURSDAY, 27th instant.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, on TUESDAY MORNING, at 9, leaving Gosford the following morning at 8.
Phœnix Wharf.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS daily
Circular Quay. Woolloomooloo. Manly.
10·15, 2·15, 5·30. 10·30, 2·30. 8·0, 12·0, 4·30.
S. H. WILSON, agent.

STEAM TUG BREADALBANE.—Office: 67, Lower George-street (opposite the Mariner's Church).
S. H. WILSON, agent.

FIRST VESSEL for MACLEAY RIVER.—The favourite ketch MORNING STAR, W. INGLIS, master, is now receiving cargo. Sails FRIDAY MORNING. Freight or passage, apply W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

FOR BOORAL WHARF, PORT STEPHENS.—The EDITH will sail on SATURDAY. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER, going to CORAKI and LISMORE.—The JANET DIXON, now receiving cargo, and sails on FRIDAY.
Apply at Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

FOR KEMPSEY, MACLEAY RIVER.—The MARGARET is receiving cargo, and sails on FRIDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board, Market Wharf.

FOR CORAKI, RICHMOND RIVER. — The schooner MARGARET AND MARY, PRATT, master, now ready to receive cargo. Apply Baltic Wharf.

BUONAPARTE, for PORT DENISON. ☞ Will be despatched in a few days.
For passage only, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT DENISON.—The clipper schooner UNCLE TOM, J. M. AVENY, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FIRST VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON. — The clipper schooner COLONIST, J. R. SCAPLEHORN, master, is now ready to receive cargo, and will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf; or to J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The clipper brig SARAH, FIRTH, master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE WHARF.—The clipper schooner ACTIVE, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will positively sail on SATURDAY next.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to the Captain on board, or to BROWN and SON, Market Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trade KATE, J. B. SHERLOCK, commander, will commence loading in a few days, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR DUNEDIN WHARF.—The favourite and regular trader SUSANNAH BOOTH, CLULOW, master, is now loading at the east end Circular Quay, and, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will clear to-morrow and sail on Saturday.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR DUNEDIN, OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—To follow the Mary Agnes.—☞ The beautiful clipper ship MARGARET ELIZA, having the whole of her dead weight engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For light freight or passage, apply on board, to R. TOWNS and CO., Miller's Point; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper brig CAROLINE, C. D. HAYS, commander, will be dispatched on or about the 25th instant.
For freight or passage apply to HENRIQUES JOUBERT, and CO., 229, George-street.

ONLY SHIP for HONGKONG.—The A1 Scotch clipper barque MARY MILLER, J. L. BROWN, commander, is under charter, and will positively sail within eight days. Being an excellent fast-sailing ship with every accommodation, she offers a good opportunity for intending passengers.
For light freight only and passage apply to Mr. T. G. SAWKINS; or to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., at the Wharf, King-street West.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR VALPARAISO direct, should sufficient inducement offer.—The British ship PHAETON, A1 13 years, 416 tons register.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.

SHIP JASON, to SAIL 10th October.—To passengers for London.—This favourite passenger ship has already the bulk of her cargo engaged, and several cabins let. Will sail as above. Has a full poop, well-arranged cabins, carries a surgeon, cow, and every requisite for comfort of passengers. To secure room early application is necessary to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON direct, to sail positively 31st AUGUST.—The first-class ship SIR JOHN MOORE, A1 at Lloyds,' 608 tons register, 1000 tons burthen, CHARLES ROBERTSON, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and having nearly the whole of her dead weight alongside, and only room disengaged for 500 bales wool, will positively sail on the day named.
For terms of freight, apply to Captain ROBERTSON on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 364, George-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—BLACK BALL LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS—The renowned clipper ship CITY OF MADRAS, A1 at Lloyd's 13 years, GEORGE GRAHAM, commander. Shippers are requested to inspect this unrivalled clipper—one of the finest models in the merchant service, well known in the India trade for her speed and delivery of cargo in first-rate order.
Loading alongside Talbot's Stores, Circular Quay.
For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board; WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.; or FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

FOR LONDON.—The new clipper ship WHITEHALL, A1 at Lloyd's, 14 years, WILLIAM JAMES, commander. Her passage out was performed in 77 days. Is now taking in her dead weight and wool, and will have quick dispatch.
For freight, apply to the Captain, on board; or J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The new A1 Aberdeen clipper ship WILLIAM DUTHIE, 968 tons register, JAMES DUTHIE, commander, having just completed her passage out in 78 days, offers an admirable opportunity for intending passengers, who are requested to inspect her roomy and elegant accommodations.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON. — The following well-known ships will be despatched as under—
VIMEIRA, 1037 tons, M. GREEN commander, to sail 5th November, 1863
LA HOGUE, 1331 tons, J. WILLIAMS commander, to sail 10th January, 1864
DUNCAN DUNBAR, 1374 tons, J. B. SWANSON commander, to sail 10th February 1864.
☞ As many of the cabins are already in treaty for, early application is necessary to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FROM MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on the 5th September.—The fine A1 ship MONARCH, 2000 tons, J. W. GILL, commander, has very superior accommodation for all classes of passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.
RATES FROM SYDNEY:
First cabin, according to agreement.
Second ditto, £35, including steward's attendance.
Third ditto, £27.
Steerage (open berths), £19.
J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

NEW ZEALAND MAIL STEAM SERVICES.—TENDERS are required by the Government of New Zealand for the performance of the undermentioned services:—

1. A steamer to leave Melbourne within twenty-four hours after the due date of the arrival of the European Mail Contract Boat, for Port Chalmers, Otago, calling at the Bluff. To wait in Melbourne for the mail, if detained, not more than four days after its due date.

2. A steamer to leave Port Chalmers for Melbourne, calling at the Bluff, carrying the homeward mail of the colony to Melbourne, not later than 2 p.m. on the 16th of each month except February, and then on the 14th.

The steamers employed must be subject to the approval of the Government, and must be able to maintain an average speed of not less than eight knots an hour on each voyage.

All Post Office mails must be received on board and delivered to destination free of charge.

Mails to be taken from and delivered on board of the European Mail Contract Steamer in Hobson's Bay, at the expense of the contractor.

A free chief cabin passage must be at the service of a clerk or agent of the Post Office, on the requisition of the Government, and proper accommodation provided for sorting letters.

The tender to state the amount of penalty recoverable for general non-performance of contract: a penalty of £100 per diem will be required for delay in departure after the time fixed on each voyage, and an additional penalty of £300 for failure, after such delay in delivering the homeward mail in Melbourne prior to the departure of the European Mail Contract Boat from that port.

The tenders may state the sum for which the whole or any portion of the forementioned Services will be undertaken.

The Contract to commence on January 1st, 1864, and to continue in force until the expiration of six calendar months' notice to be given by either of the parties to the other of his intention to determine the same; provided always that the Contract shall not terminate before the 31st day of December, 1864.

The tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for the New Zealand Mail Services," to be addressed to the Postmaster-General of New Zealand, and to be posted at Dunedin not later than the 18th day of September next.
READER GILSON WOOD.
General Post Office, Auckland, 22nd June, 1863.

NEW ZEALAND MAIL SERVICE.—Persons intending to TENDER for the New Zealand Mail Service, in accordance with the terms of an advertisement dated General Post Office, Auckland, June 22nd, 1863, are requested to state separately in their tenders—

1st. As respects the service from Otago to Melbourne: What difference in the amount of subsidy, if any, would be required, if the 17th or 18th days of the month were substituted, as the date for the mail steamers leaving Port Chalmers, instead of the 16th? The difference to be stated for each of these dates.

2nd. As respects the service from Melbourne to Otago: What additional sum per diem would be required for each day's detention of the steamer at Melbourne beyond the four days stipulated for, up to and inclusive of the 8th day, from the due date of sailing?
READER GILSON WOOD.
General Post Office, New Zealand, July 16th, 1863.

NEW ZEALAND MAIL SERVICE.—A BONUS of £350 will be paid by the Sub-Treasurer of the New Zealand Government at Dunedin, to the Master of any Steamboat which shall leave Melbourne with the New Zealand European Mails within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Boat, whenever the Aldinga has left without them, and deliver the same to the Postmaster at Dunedin, Otago (landing the Southland portion at the Bluff, weather permitting), within nine days of leaving Melbourne.

This bonus will be paid for each of the months of August, September, October, November, and December of this year, immediately after the mail agent (for whom a free chief cabin passage must be provided) shall have certified that the service has been duly performed.

The Postmaster-General of Melbourne, or some person appointed by him, must be satisfied that any boat offering has sufficient steam-power to perform the service required; and in case of there being a choice of boats, the selection to rest with that officer.
(Signed) READER GILSON WOOD.
General Post Office, New Zealand, July 16th, 1863.

CONSIGNEES of the undermentioned GOODS, per ship CONFERENCE, from London, are hereby informed that, unless ENTRIES for the same are passed, by 11 o'clock, THIS FORENOON, the same will be done at their expense and risk.
1 case consigned to R. Blair.
1 ditto ditto, J. J. Black.
1 ditto ditto, W. L. M'Leod.
1 ditto ditto, Rathbone and Figg.
SAUNDERS, and CO., Agents.

SHIP JOHN TEMPERLEY, from LONDON.—Final Notice to Consignees.—The ship is now alongside Cuthbert's Wharf, and has commenced discharging her cargo. Consignees are therefore requested to PASS ENTRIES without delay, as any goods impeding the discharge of the vessel will be entered, landed, and stored at the consignees' risk and expense.
L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

SHIP CANADA WEST, from LIVERPOOL.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES immediately for Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored, at their risk and expense. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, 364, George-street.

CAPTAIN HURRY, of ship Canada West, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his written authority.

BOATS for SALE.—Two second-hand Skiffs, one Sailing Dingy, and three Dingies. Apply to Mr. DUNN, boat builder, North Shore.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP CANADA WEST, from LIVERPOOL.—Unless ENTRIES are passed for the undermentioned goods before half-past 10 o'clock THIS MORNING, they will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense—
RWP&Co, 1-48—48 hogsheads rum, shipped by R. W. Preston and Co., consigned to Order
JHN—42 packages, shipped by J. W. Hollinshead, consigned to J. Hollinshead.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL to carry about 150 tons of coal, at a draught of water not exceeding 9 feet 6 inches. MOLISON and BLACK.

CHARTER.—Wanted, to Charter a VESSEL for the conveyance of Chinese passengers to Hongkong.
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The A1 fine ship ISABELLA BROWN, 358 tons register, well known in the Mauritius trade. This ship will call in at Watson's Bay for orders, being ready to proceed to sea in an hour's notice.
For particulars, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

CHARTER.—Wanted, to charter a VESSEL of 400 to 600 tons, for Batavia. Apply to FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Spring-street.

CHARTERS FOR GUANO.—The undersigned are authorised to Charter Vessels for the conveyance of Guano from the Chincha Islands to the United Kingdom.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne.

TO OWNERS OF COASTERS.—If a smart craft were laid on for GRAFTON at once, she would within 24 hours get a full CARGO, at steamer's rates, in consequence of the uncivil treatment received by the public from the company.

THE UNDERSIGNED has VESSELS for SALE, from 20 to 400 tons. Several, being of light draught of water, are particularly well suited for bar harbours. J. THORNE, 313, George-street.

FOR SALE or Charter, the fine new British-built ship ABBOTSFORD, 595 tons, o.m., now due at Hobart Town from London, en route to Newcastle. For particulars apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Newcastle.

FOR SALE (to arrive in all September), the new iron screw steamer SOUCHAYS, 593 tons register, 140 horse-power. This fine vessel is constructed with all the recent improvements, and has been selected with especial regard to the requirements of the intercolonial trade. She carries 650 tons cargo, or nearly 3000 sheep; sails fast, and steams eleven knots. WOODVILE, JARRETT, and CO., Melbourne.

FOR THE convenience of the Public, TRANSMITTING MONEY to the United Kingdom, the chief office, 293, George-street, will be kept open until 4 o'clock on the two days before the departure of the English mail. No money order can be issued for transmission on the morning of the departure of the mail.
R. A. HUNT, Superintendent.
Money Order Office, 6th August.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors in the above Company will be held in the office in Morpeth, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of August, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and statement of accounts, for the half-year ending 31st July, 1863; of electing two Directors in the place of J. B. R. Robertson, Esq., and P. O'Keeffe, Esq., who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election; of declaring a dividend; and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the Company's Deed of Settlement.

The undermentioned duly qualified proprietors have given the requisite notice of their intention to offer themselves as candidates for the vacant seats in the direction:—
P. O. KEEFFE, Esq.
J. B. R. ROBERTSON, Esq.
L. W. LEVY, Esq.
J. LEVIEN, Esq.
E. C. CRACKNELL, Esq.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Offices, Morpeth, 15th August, 1863.

INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH. — The sixth practice on THURSDAY MORNING, the 20th, at 9 a.m.
E. W. WARD, J. GRAFTON ROSS, Hon. Secretaries N. S. W. Rifle Association.

NO. 1 COMPANY, S. B. V. R.—PRACTICE, for representatives for Randwick Matches, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, long ranges.
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Captain.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES. — CENTRAL COMPANIES are requested to call on the undersigned for the NEW BUTTONS for their uniforms. WALTER SMITH, 281, George-street.

SOUTH SYDNEY COMPANY will assemble at Railway Station, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7, for Company Drill, by Sergeant-Major Lees. A full attendance is requested. JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Important MEETING of Committe, THIS DAY, at 5.30 p.m.
THOMAS J. SOUTHERN, honorary secretary.

MARINERS' CHURCH.—A SAILORS' SOIREE will take place in this Church (D.V.) on the Evening of FRIDAY next, the 21st instant. After tea, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held. Captain M'GOWAN, of the ship Cossipore, will preside. Temperance addresses will be delivered by the chairman, by several seamen, by the Rev. S. Ironside, Rev. S. Humphreys, Rev. R. Hartley, Rev. E. Robinson, Rev. N. Pidgeon, and Rev. J. Reid. Tea on the tables at half-past 6 o'clock. Tickets, 1s. each, can be had from Mr. ADAM ROSS, grocer, Lower George-street. At the close of the meeting a collection will be made towards purchasing a bell for the Mariners' Church.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, when some of the crew of the Cossipore will attend. Chair taken at 8 o'clock.

ST. BARNABAS TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—Captain M'GOWAN and the crew of the ship Cossipore, have kindly consented to take part in a special total abstinence meeting, THIS EVENING, August 20th, in the Schoolroom, at half-past 7 o'clock. Rev. T. SMITH, will preside. Working men come, and bring your wives!

TROOP HORSES.—The undersigned remount agent for the New Zealand Government, is prepared to purchase HORSES suited for cavalry work, and for that purpose will attend at Messrs. Burt and Co.'s Horse Bazaar, Sydney, on Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Description:—Geldings preferred; must be quiet to ride, sound, not under fifteen hands high, or over seven years old.

Breeders, and others having any number of suitable animals, are requested to communicate speedily with the Agent, or Mr. BURT.
EDWARD MAYNE.

IN THE AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, of 31st July last, proclamation is made that the restriction on the importation of CATTLE from the following ports in New South Wales to the Province of Auckland, New Zealand, is withdrawn, viz., from
Twofold Bay
Jervis Bay
Port Stephens, and
Newcastle.

DIVIDEND.—In pursuance of a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors, held this day, a Dividend of five per cent., and also a bonus of two and a-half per cent. for the past half-year, will be payable at the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st September next.
R. MANSFIELD.
Australian Gas Company's Office, Sydney, 19th August.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING or Remnants will be gratefully received by the undersigned, to afford the means of teaching an Evening Class by making them up for the destitute in the district. F. M. DALRYMPLE, Derwent-street, next the National School, Glebe.

No. 63-40. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 19th August, 1863.
CITIZENS' LISTS, 1863-64.—Notice is hereby given that a List of the names of persons claiming to have their names inserted on the Citizens' Lists for the year 1863-64 will be open for public inspection, at this office, until TUESDAY, the 25th instant.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

PHYSIOLOGY.—Send portrait with 13 stamps; will be returned with character. DELTA, Post Office.

DELINEATION of CHARACTER.—Enclose handwriting and 13 stamps to DELTA, Post Office.

ASTROLOGY.—Nativities cast. Enclose date of natal day and 13 stamps to SPHINX, General Post Office.

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION of WILD BEASTS, open from 10 a.m. daily.

WINDSOR School of Arts Dancing Academy.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Classes on FRIDAYS, at 7 p.m.

PUPILS' BALL at Mr. W. CLARK'S Academy, 103, Elizabeth-street, on MONDAY, 31st August.

CONCERT.—Free CONCERT EVERY EVENING. Britannia Hotel, Woolloomooloo. Mr. OAKLEY, manager.

AT A MEETING of Gentlemen favourable to the establishment of a JOINT STOCK BANK, held at the Office of Mr. William Barton, on Tuesday, the 11th of August, a Provisional Committee was appointed—with power to add to their number—and a Prospectus was agreed to as follows:—

THE CITY BANK:
Capital...... £200,000,
In 20,000 Shares of £10 each, with liberty to extend to £500,000. Liability limited, as in the other Colonial Banks.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Morris Alexander, Esq., M.P.	Edward Hunt, Esq.
	S. A. Joseph, Esq.
John Alger, Esq.	Frederick Lassetter, Esq.
M. Baar, Esq.	John M. Leigh, Esq.
Alexander Brown, Esq.	William Love, Esq., M.P.
M. Burdekin, Esq., M.P.	James Martin, Esq., M.P.
John Caldwell, Esq., M.P.	Moses Moss, Esq.
Edward Chapman, Esq.	P. N. Russell, Esq.
F. H. Dangar, Esq.	John Russell, Esq.
Geoffrey Eagar, Esq., M.P.	Alexander Thomson, Esq.
Peter Faucett, Esq., M.P.	George Thornton, Esq.
W. Harbottle, Esq.	William Tucker, Esq.

Eleven years have elapsed since the establishment of a new Colonial Bank, and the growing wants of the colony render it necessary that another similar institution should be provided. The imports and exports during that period have very considerably increased, notwithstanding the separation of Queensland,—the former, in 1861, to £6,391,555—and the latter to £5,594,839.

The fact of the Banks paying interest on a very large amount is sufficient to show their inability to meet the demands of their customers from the capital of their shareholders and the legitimate proportion of the deposits of their customers. With the aid of additional capital, obtained by fixed deposits, the discounts have been increased three-quarters of a million within the last twelve months.

By the last quarterly return furnished by the Banks to the Government, and published up to the 31st March, it appears that the amount of deposits lying at interest is £2,688,100, and the sum deposited without interest is £2,860,600; so that it may be assumed that from three to four millions of the aggregate of £5,648,700 are lying almost wholly unproductive, and waiting investment as opportunity may arise.

The difficulty of obtaining profitable and permanent investments for capital is thus apparent—is confirmed by the reports, and, indeed, is universally admitted. The high premium demanded for shares in the present Banks, although warranted by present dividends, deters capitalists from investing in these institutions, and offers the greatest inducement to the public to become shareholders at PAR in this undertaking. The Annual Dividends and the Premiums on the Shares of our three Colonial Banks are as follows:—

Bank of New South Wales share, £20; dividend, 20 per cent.; price £51, or 155 per cent. premium.
Commercial Bank share, £25; dividend, 15 per cent.; price £54, or 116 per cent. premium.
Joint Stock Bank share, £10; dividend, 8 per cent.; price £13 10s., or 35 per cent. premium.

Apart, however, from the field thus offered for the investment of capital, it is believed that, by the establishment of this Bank, greater facility than now exists may be afforded to the smaller class of traders, without excluding the larger operations usually taken up by other banking institutions.

The intended mode of procedure by the Provisional Committee in the formation and organisation of the Company will be as follows:—Their duties will be confined to the receipt of applications for shares and the allotment thereof, the receipt of the preliminary deposits; the preparation of the deed of settlement for the consideration and approval of the shareholders; and such other matters as are necessarily antecedent to the formation of the Company.

The Provisional Committee, in relation to the allotment of shares, or any other advantages which the Company may offer, will stand upon precisely the same footing as all other applicants, and the whole of the shares will be open for public inspection.

No application will be entertained for more than 500 shares.

It is proposed to call up not more than £5 per share of the capital stock at present,—say £1 deposit on notification of the allotment; £1 on the execution of the deed of settlement; and £3 on the 1st of October, or at a subsequent date to be determined by the Directors; with liberty, however, at that time, or at the commencement of every half-year, to pay the whole. Calls to be made at intervals of not less than six months.

So soon as the Provisional Committee shall have prepared the draft deed of settlement, a meeting will be called of Allottees who shall have paid the deposit, for the purpose of considering and adopting the same; and immediately after the adoption of the Draft Deed another meeting will be called of Allottees who shall have paid the residue of allotment, to elect the first Directors and Auditors of the Company, and to execute the Deed, when the functions of the Provisional Committee shall cease and determine.

As soon as the necessary preparations are completed, the business of the Company will be commenced, and as early as possible an Act of Incorporation will be applied for to the Legislature, limiting the liability of the shareholders to a sum equal, but in addition, to the amount subscribed. The selection of the Company's interim Banker and the Solicitor will be in the Provisional Committee. The appointment of Manager will be made by the Directors.

The Share List will be closed on the 5th September.

Applications for shares in the annexed form may be made to the Provisional Committee, under cover to Mr. WILLIAM BARTON, share broker, 341, George-street, Sydney, from whom the Prospectus and forms of application may be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
To the Provisional Committee of the City Bank.
Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me ________ shares in the City Bank, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be alloted to me, to pay the calls as specified in the Prospectus, and to sign the Deed of Settlement when requested to do so.
Name________
Address________
Dated the________

INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ROBERT GREGOR M'GREGOR, of the Shepherd and Flock Inn, Pulpit Hill, Bathurst Road,—TENDERS for the purchase of the GOOD-WILL and unexpired term of LEASE and LICENSE (eleven months to run) of the well known premises, Shepherd and Flock Inn, Pulpit Hill, Bathurst Road, together with stock-in-trade, public-house furniture, horses, cows, pigs, carts and sundries, will be received by the undersigned until 20th instant. Further particulars as to rent, &c., can be obtained on application to insolvent, on the premises; Mr. W. P. M'Dermott, Hartley; and the undersigned, with whom all tenders must be lodged. JOHN MORRIS, Official Assignee, No. 111, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

TENDERS FOR COAL.—TENDERS are invited for supplying M'Meckan, Blackwood, and Co.'s steamers at Port Chalmers, Otago, with COAL for the year 1864. Quantity, 800 tons, more or less, monthly. The steamers to be coaled when required, and with dispatch, to the satisfaction of the several masters. The tenders to state the pit or pits the coal will be supplied from. Further particulars may be obtained from M'MECKAN, BLACKWOOD, and CO., Melbourne.

Tenders to be addressed to No. 2, King-street, and will be opened on the 1st day of October, 1863.

MUNICIPALITY of NEWTOWN. — TENDERS will be received on or before MONDAY, the 24th instant up to 7 p.m. for the construction of culverts. For particulars apply at the Chambers, from 8 to 11 a.m. W. H. MACKAY, Council Clerk, Council Chambers, August 18.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for building a first-class HOUSE, at Darling Point. Plans and specification may be seen at the office of Mr. MUNRO, architect, 64, Pitt-street North, where tenders will be received until the 28th August.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a Villa at Newtown. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. HILLY, architect, Pitt-street.

TENDERS.—Detailed bills of quantities for tendering may be obtained without cost to unsuccessful tenderers from Mr. C. MAYES, quantities surveyor, 51, Hunter-street.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. Tolano; Scenic Artists, Messrs. Burbury and Habbe.
The performance will commence
THIS EVENING, August 20th,
at half-past seven, with
RICHARD III.
To conclude with the screaming burlesque
MAZEPPA.
Incidental to the piece, great equestrian act; daring and perilous feats on the untamed steed, Black Diamond, by Mazeppa: "Again he urges on his wild career."

Mr. JOE SIMMONS shortly in the original PEEP O' DAY.
TO-MORROW, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, new and magnificent scenery by Messrs. Burbury and Habbe.
In rehearsal, THE NIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE, THE HEIR AT LAW, and THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
In active preparation, AURORA FLOYD, arranged expressly for the Victoria Theatre, by Mr. John Bryan.
The greatest sensation of the age, THE GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION, will appear in a few days.
The ghost—ghost—ghost—ghost!
Look out for the ghost—ghost!
"It harrows me with fear and wonder."—SHAKSPERE.

MR. BIRCH, WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE.

LYSTER'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Sole Lessee and Director ....Mr. W. S. LYSTER.
Stage Manager ....Mr. W. LLOYD.
Scenic Artist ....Mr. W. J. WILSON.

Under the patronage of his Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G. and Lady YOUNG
Musical Director and Conductor ..Mr. A. REIFF, jun.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the OPERA SEASON.
And last night but two of
LES HUGUENOTS.

CARD.
The Director has the honour to announce that the Opera Season will conclude on the 29th of this month, and begs to thank his patrons for the manner in which his efforts, and those of the ladies and gentlemen of his company, have been responded to. In order to carry out his intention of giving an Opera Season once every year, the Director would respectfully state that he has taken a Lease of the Prince of Wales Opera House, and organised a company of a most superior character to perform during the interim. The Dramatic Season will be conducted in the same manner which the Director hopes has met with the approval of the public during the reign of the Lyric Drama, and nothing will be left undone to place the pieces on the stage in a manner, both as regards the artistes, the costumes, and accessories, never before attempted in this country. Engagements have been entered into with some of the principal stars now in England, including Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN, Miss CHAPMAN, Mr. EVEREST, and Mr. CATHCART.

The Director has also the honour to announce that Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, acknowledged to be the best comedian now on the stage, will commence a short engagement on the 31st of this month.

Full particulars will shortly be announced.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, 20th, 21st, and 22nd August, will be presented Giacomo Meyerbeer's grand historical Opera
LES HUGUENOTS.
DISTRIBUTION:
Count de St. Bris ....Mr. Henry Wharton
Raoul de Nangis ....Mr. Henry Squires
Count de Nevers ....Mr. Fred. Lyster
Urbain ....Miss Georgia Hodson
Meru ....Mr. J. E. Kitts
De Cosse ....Mr. Baker
De Retz ....Mr. Sprinkhorn
Maurevert ....Mr. Ramsden
Huguenot Soldier ....Mr. Frank Trevor
Archer of the Guard ....Mr. Nathanson
Marcel ....Mr. Farquharson
Queen Margaret ....Mdlle Rosalie Durand
Maid of Honour ....Madame Ada King
Valentine ....Madame Lucy Escott
Dances incidental to the Opera, by....Madame Strebinger.

ALTERATION OF TIME!
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Overture commences at half-past 7.
Prices of admission: Dress circle, 7s. 6d.; stalls, 5s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; upper circle, 2s.; gallery, 1s.
Carriages may be ordered at 11, to set down with horses' heads towards Hunter-street, take up towards King-street.
Box-office open from 12 till 3 o'clock daily, for the sale of seats, which will be secured six days in advance.
VIVAT REGINA.

MONDAY EVENING, August 24th, BENEFIT of Mr. A. REIFF, jun., on which occasion IL TROVATORE will be given for the last time, with the second act of DON GIOVANNI, with other attractions.

Notice.—Special Train after the opera.
Remember this is the LAST NIGHT but TWO of LES HUGUENOTS.

TO BRICK MAKERS.—TENDERS required for Making and Burning 150,000 Bricks, at Grafton, Clarence River. Apply PRESCOTT, FIELD, and CO., 93, Sussex-street.

THE SYDNEY PRICES CURRENT and CIRCULAR for THIS MAIL will be ready for delivery TO-MORROW MORNING, after 9 o'clock, at the offices of the undersigned. 326, George-street. F. GARLAND MYLREA.

A RESPECTABLE elderly Female required, as ATTENDANT to a sick person. 22, Hosking-place.

A GENTLEMAN requires Partial BOARD and Residence on Woolloomooloo Heights. Address C. C., HERALD Office.

APARTMENTS.—WANTED, by a married gentleman, a furnished sitting-room and bedroom, in, or within two miles of Sydney. Address C. R. H., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG LADY, well accustomed to tuition, is open to a Re-Engagement as GOVERNESS. She undertakes to instruct in English, music, drawing, dancing, and the languages. Address F. H., Post Office, Sydney.

A GENTLEMAN requires BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a respectable private family; where no other lodgers are preferred. Reply, with terms and locality, to W. W. S., HERALD Office.

A MARRIED MEDICAL MAN, with three qualifications and the highest testimonials, late honorary physician to a large public infirmary in England, wishes to hear of some favourable opening for the practice of his profession in the colonies. A material guarantee expected. Address P. M., 728, HERALD Office, Sydney.

BOY Wanted. ADDISON, 411, George-street.

BOARD and LODGING Wanted by a Single Gentleman; terms not to exceed 25s. per week. Apply to L. Y., HERALD Office.

DRAPERS.—Wanted a Young LADY that thoroughly understands the trade. Wynyard House, George-st.

DOGS.—Wanted to purchase, Bloodhounds, and Newfoundland, and Poodle PUPS. T. W. CRAWLEY, Markets.

H. R. N. S. N. COMPANY.—Required, a CHIEF ENGINEER. Apply, with testimonials, before FRIDAY next, at 4 p.m., to the undersigned. P. J. COHEN, Manager. H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 19th August.

HORSES.—Required, for the New Zealand Government, 100 HORSES. They must be well bred, active and compact, sound, and quiet to ride, 15 hands to 15 hands 2 inches high, and from 5 to 7 years old. Apply to Mr. ARMSTRONG, veterinary surgeon, 260, Pitt-street, daily at 10 o'clock. N.B.—No commission charged.

MEDICAL.—A Gentleman, who has served his apprenticeship to a London medical man, and has lately arrived, wishes to meet with a situation as dispensing ASSISTANT to a surgeon. Address E.B., HERALD Office.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—REQUIRED, a Lady, with good references, and accustomed to tuition. Apply, by letter, to Mrs. JENKINS, Nepean Towers, via Douglass Park.

SCRAP IRON.—Wanted, any quantity and all kinds of scrap iron, for the Fitzroy Iron Mines. W. G. AINSWORTH, York-street; or at the Mines.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY.—A DISPENSER wanted for this Institution, must be a single man; salary £100 per annum, with rations and quarters. Further particulars to be ascertained on applications to the House Surgeon. Applications, with credentials, to be sent in on or before 10 a.m., of MONDAY, 24th instant.
JOHN DOUGAL, M. H. STEPHEN } Joint Hon. Secretaries.

TREENAILS wanted. Apply to Captain GRAHAM, ship City of Madras; or WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

TO PAINTERS and Wheelwrights.—Wanted, EMPLOYMENT; an excellent hand in letter-printing. W. F., HERALD Office.

TO CURRIERS.—Wanted a First-class MAN, to proceed to the country; high wages will be paid. Apply, before 10 o'clock to-morrow, Thursday, to Mr. GODFREY, Masonic Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Plain COOK or Cook and Laundress. R. E. P., 195, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply at Post Office, Paddington.

WANTED, one or two good HANDS, as TROUSERS FINISHERS. J. S. SOLOMON, 154, Pitt-street.

WANTED, NEEDLEWORK, by the day or week; terms reasonable. Apply H. M., Balmain Post Office.

WANTED, a BAKER; to a sober steady man good wages. Apply to Mr. M. READ, Penrith.

WANTED, an active sober MAN, accustomed to Nursery Work. JOHN PURCHASE, Parramatta.

WANTED, a respectable little GIRL, 10 or 11, as NURSEMAID. Lord Byron, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a tidy little GIRL, as NURSE. Apply to Mrs. HARDIE, 161, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about fourteen, as Nurse. Mrs. AUSTEN, Rose-terrace, William-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT—one that can wash and iron well. Apply 145, Clarence-st.

WANTED, to sell a Thurston's BILLIARD TABLE; price, £40. Criterion Hotel, York and King sts.

WANTED, by a GIRL, age 15, a SITUATION. Apply at the Writing Institution, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Youth, as PORTER. BOZON, William-street.

WANTED, a JOINER, for Stair Work, for Windsor. Apply J. JOHNSON, Crown Inn, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a CABINET MAKER, that can French polish. Apply to S. GUTTENHOF, Potts' Point.

WANTED, an active LAD; generally useful. Criterion Hotel, York and King streets.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent WAITER. COHEN'S Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, Upper KITCHENMAID. COHEN'S Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at Mrs. SHAW'S, Railway Bridge.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply Crown Inn, Chippendale.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. 3, Bridge-street, private door.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15 years of age. Apply at 112, South Head Road.

WANTED, to sell large DOG-HOUSE; price £1. HOULGATE, 254, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to sell Patent CHAFF-CUTTER; price £2, HOULGATE, 254, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Kitchen-Man. Apply at HEZEKIAH JONES'S, London Coffee House, Lower George-st.

WANTED, a clean active LAD as Under-waiter. Apply Freemasons' Hotel, 191, York-street.

WANTED, WAITER, and HOUSEMAID. Apply Tattersall's Hotel.

WANTED, a First Hand MILLINER. 295, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at 131 Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, two HAIRDRESSER'S ASSISTANTS. 55, South Head Road.

WANTED, a GIRL, as General SERVANT. Apply No. 2, Stanley-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, a first-class Man COOK, good reference. Address C. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable Person as BARMAID, M'MILLAN'S Hotel, Margaret and Sussex sts.

WANTED, a FRENCH-POLISHER. Apply G. COLESON, Market Wharf.

WANTED, a good WOMAN COOK. Apply at BARRY'S, 262, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a WAITER. Corner Kent and Margaret streets.

WANTED, a respectable Female, as HOUSEMAID, and to assist with children. 489, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a young Woman, as BARMAID and Needlewoman for the country. 517, Brickfield-hill.

WAITRESS, Cooks, Laundresses, Housemaids, General Servants, for Engagement, at Mrs. CAPPS' Office, King-street.

WANTED, by a competent young Person, a SITUATION as Barmaid. J. M., No. 2, Cole's-buildings, Argyle-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. JACKSON, Huntsman's Inn, Parramatta and Bay streets.

WANTED, by a respectable married couple, without encumbrance, a SITUATION on a Station. Address W. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Furnished BEDROOM and SITTING-ROOM. Address, stating terms, X. Y. Z., Gordon and Gotch. 4, Hunter-street.

WANTED, an English FARMING MAN; must be a thorough ploughman. JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, for the country, a thorough GARDENER; wages £40 per annum. Apply on Saturday, at noon, to JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, a CHIEF OFFICER and CARPENTER, for the barque Margaret Eliza. Apply on board, at Towns' Wharf; or to R. TOWNS and CO.

WANTED, an experienced COOK; also, a smart GIRL, about 15, to make herself generally useful, at No. 2, Jessie-terrace, Upper William-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, for a Warehouse in town, a first-class SALESMAN in the General Drapery trade. Address by letter to R. J., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to rent, a small Furnished COTTAGE in Sydney, the Glebe, or Newtown. Address to EDWARD, HERALD Office.

WANTED, to purchase a small Freehold COTTAGE, near Sydney, by monthly instalments. Address, stating price and terms, L. K., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to hire for a month, a light SKIFF, by a Gentleman who will take care of her. W. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT. No. 6, Lankelly-terrace, Macleay-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, at Mrs. HOPSON'S, Milliner, 410, George-st., a GENERAL SERVANT; apply immediately.

WANTED, a SEWING MACHINE, powerful enough for woolpacking; terms must be moderate. A. E. HERALD Office.

WANTED, at the Female Home, Darlinghurst, General Servants, Cooks, and Laundresses. Nursemaids disengaged.

WANTED, a MAN, to play the Violin and make himself useful. Apply at the Volunteer Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a good FARMING MAN; must plough well; no objections to a married man. Apply Colonnade Hotel, King and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, a MAN, to make strong boots; to proceed to Newcastle; good wages. A. MORRIS, 669, George-street.

WANTED, for London, Clothing, Uniforms. SIMMONS' Curiosity Shop, 400, Pitt-street. Letters attended to.

WANTED, to purchase a thorough good SHEEP-DOG. Apply, between 10 and 4 o'clock THIS DAY, at Mrs. WILEY'S, 290, Sussex-street, opposite Barker's Mills.

WANTED, by a Cambridge graduate, EMPLOYMENT as PRIVATE SECRETARY, or as Secretary or Clerk to a Public Company; good references. Address M. A., Mr. Lawrence's, tobacconist, 353, George-st.

WANTED, a CURRIER, to proceed to Auckland, New Zealand—a good general hand able to dress kip, calf, and bridle leather. Will be exempt from military service. Apply to MORT and CO.

WANTED, by a Married Gentleman, APARTMENTS, with board, &c. The neighbourhood of Redfern or Newtown, preferred. Terms, liberal. Address, stating particulars, to A. T., HERALD Office.

WANTED to rent or hire, a BOAT, from 15 to 18 tons, to run ballast stone in Botany Bay. 2s. 6d. will be given for running. Apply by letter to W. G., Botany Bay Post Office.

WANTED, LIGHT DRAUGHT HORSES, and good Second-hand DRAYS. The horses must be true in collar and sound; country horses preferred. Apply at the Victoria Mills, near the Haymarket.

WANTED, FURNISHED APARTMENTS for a gentleman and his wife, with attendance, within the city. Terms must be moderate. Apply by letter, 68, Hunter-street.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT as Colt-breaker, or to work on a Station, by a steady young Man; five years' bush experience; has good references. W. B., Gibson's Horse Depot, 253, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, with good reference; washing given out. Apply at Rev. J. HAYDEN'S, St. John's Cottage, near St. John's Church, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged Person, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER to a Gentleman or Domestic COMPANION to a Lady; good references given. Address E. T., care of Mrs. Edward Reeve, 42, Buckland-street, near Cleveland House.

WANTED, by a permanent tenant, a Stone COTTAGE of six or eight rooms, within three or four miles of the Post Office; one with stable, garden, and paddock preferred. Address, stating particulars, W. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Storeman's place, by one who has had considerable experience. Wanted—an English Tutor, Carpenters, Saddlers, Teamsters, Weaving Family, Farming Men, useful Boys, Trenchers, Cooks and Laundresses, Housemaids, General Servants. HAIGH and BROWN, Labour Agents, 221, Pitt-street North.

MONEY.—£26 WANTED.—Excellent security. GILLIGAN, Athlone-place.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, August 19th.

The President took his seat at twenty-five minutes past four o'clock.

POSTAL SERVICE.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL laid upon the table a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the contributions of the colonies to the postal service.

Ordered to be printed.

PRINTING COMMITTEE.

Mr. ALLEN brought up the fourth report of the Printing Committee, and moved that it be adopted and printed.

Carried.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON gave notice that on the next meeting of the Council he should ask the Solicitor-General if the Government had received any proposition from the Peninsular and Oriental Company in reference to a fortnightly communication, and what has been the decision of the Government thereon?

EQUITY PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON, on behalf of Sir W. Manning, gave notice of the intention of the latter to ask for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the failure of justice in Equity proceedings by reason of failure in matters of form.

EDUCATION.

Mr. PLUNKETT presented a petition from Queanbeyan against the Education Bill now before Parliament.

Received.

Mr. PLUNKETT presented a similar petition from Petersham.

Received.

Mr. PLUNKETT presented a similar petition from Raymond Terrace.

Received.

Mr. PLUNKETT presented a similar petition from Wellington.

Received.

STANDING ORDER—INTERESTED VOTES.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the report of the Standing Orders Committee brought up on the 12th instant.

The House went into committee.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON proposed that the committee agree to the proposed order, which was as follows:—"In every case in which the vote of a member may be challenged, on the ground of personal interest, the rules and practice of the House of Commons, in analogous cases, shall be applied."

The order was agreed to, and reported to the House and adopted; and ordered to be presented to the Governor by the President.

SMOKE NUISANCE ABATEMENT.

The House resolved itself into committee for the further consideration of the Smoke Nuisance Abatement Bill.

Sir W. MANNING moved the adoption of the following clause:—"The provisions of the preceding section shall apply to all such furnaces as therein described as shall hereafter be constructed in any other city or town within the colony."

Mr. DEAS THOMSON supported the amendment which he thought a very desirable one. Manufacturers would be able to build their chimneys at a very small expense, so as to meet the enactment. On a former occasion he had been asked to shew how smoke could be consumed: he did not think it his duty as a legislator to put forth any notion of his own, or to make an any "scientific hobby," as Captain Ward called it, but he was enabled to support his views by reference to high authorities which, he hoped, means would be found of placing before the public. The first extract he would read was from the "British Almanac and Companion, of 1855," under the head of "Sanitary legislation in England."

Prevention of Smoke.—In the Towns Improvement Clauses Consolidation Act of 1847, a clause was inserted for the prevention of smoke from furnaces of steam engines, mills, factories, gas works, &c., or of any manufactory whatsoever. To what extent this clause may have been introduced into any local Acts, we have not had the opportunity of ascertaining, but we fear that, so far, little practical result from this piece of sanitary legislation has been realised.

The Act, however, of 1853, to abate the nuisance from the smoke of furnaces in the metropolis, and from steam vessels above London Bridge, which came into operation on the 1st of August, 1854, has been attended with the most marked and satisfactory results. Unfortunately those results are not measurable; statistics cannot be brought to bear. A certain number of offenders have been convicted and fined, it is true, but they bear no relation to the numbers who have taken advantage of the warning thus afforded.

Parties are still to be found who will question the bad influence of a smoky atmosphere upon the health of the population; there are those indeed who still utter direful warnings of the evils we shall suffer when this sanitary agent is removed. There are plenty also to abuse all legislation on the subject, and especially to ridicule the term, "consumption of smoke," somewhat questionably employed in the Acts. It is not our intention to enter upon these controversies. Our business is with results.

The great object of the Smoke Prevention Act was to forbid the escape of enormous quantities of unconsumed carbon into the atmosphere, the mischievous effects of which, whether directly or indirectly unhealthy, were manifest. In that object legislation has in a great part succeeded.

Let any stranger with the recollection fresh upon him of the perpetual state of the London atmosphere, only a few years ago, now stand upon either of the bridges over the Thames on a clear summer's day, and he will be astonished at the contrast presented to him. The brightness will then at least remind him of Paris, whatever the difference may be in winter, when so many domestic coal-fires are still darkening the air. Let him with a friend in the city, recollecting that every window ledge that was wiped or washed in the morning would, the next hour, be covered with "blacks" again, and he will now find the dry pass without material change. Let our stranger then visit Lambeth, if he remembers being suffocated there just two years ago.

In consequence of the statements in the House of Commons that it would be impossible to prevent the escape of the dense masses of smoke, which hung like a heavy pall over this colony of potteries, these manufacturers were exempted from the operation of the Act of 1853. But the Act had no sooner passed than the largest manufacturers there—let them be named, with all honour—the Messrs. Doulton, voluntarily devoted themselves to the means of accomplishing this task, and perfectly succeeded.

In the amended Smoke Act, consequently, the potteries were included. The pall is all gone! The stranger would know it no more!

The London experience has proved that the evil is for the most part easily preventible. Will those towns in which it exists in such force as entirely to interfere with the daily enjoyments and comfort of life, adopt the means for remedying it which the Legislature has now placed at their disposal under the Local Government Act? Or are the offenders too numerous and powerful, too little observant of their own interests, too little mindful of the well-being of their neighbours and dependants? Time will show.

The next extract was from the "Scientific American," published in the "Annual of Scientific Discovery," of 1858.

It has long been a most desirable object, in burning bituminous coals, to consume all the smoke: and in England another law has been passed for the purpose of compelling all the owners of factories to use furnaces for the prevention of this smoke evil. In 1855, a prize of £500 was offered by the Colliers' Association of Newcastle, and was awarded in December, 1857, for the best method of burning bituminous coals in furnaces of multitubular boilers without smoke. On that occasion the prize was awarded to C. W. Williams, of Liverpool, he having produced the best furnace and system of feeding the fuel to it. The report of the judges on the trials has but recently been published, and from it we obtain information which is of the utmost importance to consumers of bituminous coal.

It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the most able engineers on the other side of the Atlantic, that bituminous coals can be burned in furnaces without producing smoke; and this by a very simple construction and arrangement of the furnace doors, and the method of feeding the coal. The whole system consists in having the furnace doors made with double plates, the inside one situated a few inches apart from the outside, so as to form a small chamber between them. The front and back plates are perforated with holes or slits, and the air is heated as it passes through into the fire. The small holes deliver the air to the fuel in minute currents, and the fresh coals are fed to the fire by being laid right behind the door, the red coals being pushed forward every time the fresh are fed in. This arrangement of furnace doors, and the method of feeding, entirely prevents smoke, upon well-known principles. When fresh bituminous coal is thrown upon a red-hot fire, the more volatile part passes off as smoke; were this supplied with fresh air, and made to pass over a red-hot fire, it would ignite and be consumed. The air which passes through the holes in the furnace door mixes with the volatile products of the fresh coal, and these are ignited as they flow over the fire on their way to the flue tubes. Of course air is also admitted in the usual manner under the furnace bars, which should be half an inch thick at the top and very thin at the bottom, and an air space of three-eighths of an inch left between them; such furnaces are made a little longer in front than the common kind; no other alteration is necessary, excepting perforating the door.

With furnaces so constructed, one foot of grate surface has evaporated four cubic feet of water per hour from 60° Fahrenheit, which is double the amount usually obtained, and the economy of fuel has been over twenty-five per cent. With such furnaces 11.32 lbs. of water have been evaporated with one pound of coal, and owing to the fresh coal being always placed close to the door, the heat in the fire-room is but low, while the doors are kept cool, and thus they last much longer. In employing bituminous coal in a multitubular boiler, the whole fuel should be perfectly burned in the furnace, the flame running the whole length of the fire; as the inflamed gases, if not ignited near the mouth of the tubes, are very liable to be extinguished when they enter them, and thus great loss of heat is sustained. Furnaces in which anthracite coal is burned do not require such arrangements, because no volatile combustible matter is given off from this fuel.

He would next quote an extract from the "Encyclopedia Britannica" (new edition), vol. 15, page 616:—

Amongst the individual sanitary evils against which the sanitary legislation of England has been directed is that of smoke. It is well known that smoke is composed of unconsumed particles of carbon, which, entering the atmosphere, fall down again, producing great uncleanliness, and leading to a practice of closing doors and windows, to the injury of health. Power was given to local bodies to diminish these evils in large towns under the Towns Improvement Clauses Consolidation Act. In some towns this power has been taken advantage of, while in others the principal manufacturers and producers of smoke have adopted the practical methods suggested for abating this nuisance. In 1853 a special Act was passed, under the title of the Smoke Nuisance Abatement Act, in which powers were given to magistrates to fine those whose manufactories were complained of as producing smoke amounting to a nuisance. The application of this Act to London has been attended with immense improvement, although the smoke generated in private houses still produces a comparatively impure and murky atmosphere. Under the Local Government Act it is competent for the local authorities in any town to introduce the Smoke Nuisance Abatement Act. A general introduction of this Act and the extension of its powers to the construction of fireplaces in private dwellings and workshops in towns, would be undoubtedly attended with increased cleanliness and a greater attention to the ventilation of houses.

He would quote one further extract. It was from the new edition of Tredgold's work on the steam engine—under the head of "The area of chimneys for steam engine boilers."

It is a curious circumstance that, when high pressure steam and smoke escape in the same chimney, the smoke becomes nearly invisible. It seems to have been observed in Trevithick's engine, when applied to a steam-carriage in 1802; and was communicated to Nicholson's Journal by Mr. Gilbert, who offers an explanation, but states that the admission of the steam into the chimney improved the draught. Nicholson made an experiment which accounts for the vapour becoming invisible, through the heat of the vapour preventing that degree of condensation which is essential to its being seen. The disappearance of the smoke is not accounted for; but I think it seems to be deposited in consequence of the density being diminished by intermixture with steam, until it becomes incapable of suspending the particles of sooty matter.

The hon. member concluded by referring to an invention applied by Mr. Whitam to locomotives, by which the smoke was consumed; and also to the advantages which might result from the use of anthracite coal.

Mr. KEMP hoped the House would pause before they agreed to this clause. The hon. member had read some interesting accounts of what had been done in England, but every one knew what a difference there was between the description of a scientific discovery and its actual working. He could not remember what the condition of London was when he first left it, but he was there in 1855, and he could not understand how any truthful person could assert that the atmosphere of London was as bright as that of Paris. All he could say was that he had found London exceedingly smoky. He would be agreeably surprised if the effect of the hon. member's bill should be to remedy the nuisance of smoky chimneys in Sydney. With regard to the anthracite coal that had been referred to, he was not aware that it had ever been applied to machinery. He had heard of two descriptions of anthracite coal—one of these was that the article looked to be coal and felt like coal and smelt like coal, but would not burn like coal. Another description was given by a theologian, who remarked that if, as many generally believed, this world was to be destroyed by fire, the safest place to get to would be on some anthracite coal, as that would be the last to burn in the event of a general conflagration. (Laughter.) As to this immediate amendment he would like to know whether hon. members had considered the meaning of the word town. In many towns in the interior there were only about fifty inhabitants residing within a radius of about a hundred yards. It would be a great hardship to say that in these places the people should not put up mills to grind their flour or cut their timber, unless the chimneys were constructed on the most approved principle—the practicability of which was very doubtful in his estimation. It would, in his opinion, be a monstrous and unnecessary piece of legislation to require people who wanted to erect mills to go to some imaginary line beyond the town. If the measure was required at all let it be confined to Sydney.

Sir W. MANNING remarked that if the atmosphere of London was still very smoky it was much clearer than it used to be. And if here we could not get rid of all the smoke we might get rid of a part. The hon. member (Mr. Kemp) appeared to be terribly frightened that some awful hardship would be inflicted on the residents in country towns. He (Sir W. Manning) did not see that there would be any great hardship. He presumed that people putting up machinery in the country would be obliged to get it from Sydney; and while they were getting it they might as well have it of the best description. No doubt, some of the townships in the interior were very small, but if they were big enough to have a mill they could not be very small; and if they were likely to grow it was desirable that they should be protected from this nuisance. A little hardship would have to be borne by private individuals for the public good, and ought to be borne with resignation if not with pleasure.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON thought that the reasons which had been urged in support of the clause would be sufficient to induce the committee to pass it. He would remind the hon. member (Mr. Kemp) with reference to his remark as to the smoky atmosphere of London, that it contained about two million and a half inhabitants; and reckoning that there were five persons to each house, there would be 500,000 houses, and about twice that number of chimneys constantly smoking in summer and winter; this would create a considerable quantity of smoke independent of the factories. The difference between London and Sydney was, that in London the blacks flew about the streets, while in Sydney the blacks walked about the streets. (Laughter.) He thought the hon. member must be mistaken with regard to anthracite coal, which he understood was, with properly constructed chimneys, one of the best for steam generation, and for manufacturing purposes. As the amendment would have a prospective effect, he did not see what possible hardship it could cause.

The clause was then put and agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN left the chair, but subsequently the bill was recommitted for the purpose of making a verbal amendment. The bill was reported to the House, and the adoption of the report was fixed for the next sitting day.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past four o'clock until Wednesday next at four o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday.

The Speaker took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past three o'clock.

PETITIONS.

The undermentioned petitions were presented and received:

By Mr. ROBERTSON, from inhabitants of Shoalhaven, praying for the extension of a telegraph line along the coast to the southward.

By Mr. EAGAR, from a public meeting held in the Temperance Hall, Sydney, on Monday last, in favour of free education.

By Dr. LANG, from Presbyterians resident on the Manning River, and another from Presbyterians at Wallsend, near Newcastle, both in favour of the Presbyterian College Bill.

By Dr. LANG, from Thomas Westropp, veterinary surgeon, recommending a specific for scab in sheep.

By Mr. ECKFORD, from residents in the district of Wollombi, in reference to the disposal of school property under the Education Bill.

DESPATCH.

Mr. COWPER laid upon the table a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, relative to the contribution of the colony to military expenses.

It was ordered that the document be printed.

APPEAL CASE.

Mr. EYSDEN asked the Secretary for Lands,—"1. Was an appeal case, concerning a conflicting claim to water races, decided on the 30th of September, 1862, in favour of Mr. W. Thompson, of Kerrendas, by the Chief Gold Commissioner, Mr. Harold M'Lean, and Messrs. Donald Campbell and John Morgan? 2. Was this decision reversed by Mr. Sub-Commissioner Sibthorpe? 3. Has a further appeal, applied for under the Gold Fields Act by Mr. W. Thompson, been refused him?"

Mr. ROBERTSON said his answer to the first question was yes, to the second no, to the third yes. The following were the circumstances as stated in the telegram from the chief gold commissioner of the Western Gold-fields:—"A decision by Sub-commissioner Sibthorpe against Mr. Thompson, of Kerrendas, was on the 30th September reversed by the Appeal Court, consisting of myself (that was Mr. M'Lean) and Messrs. Campbell and Morgan. Mr. Sibthorpe did not interfere with the decision of the Appeal Court. It was set aside on the 25th November by the Supreme Court, by reason of the non-qualification of the chairman. Mr. Sibthorpe's decision consequently held good. On the 5th March, Mr. Thompson applied to me to stay the operation of Mr. Sibthorpe's decision. I informed him that I had no power to do so, in consequence of a technical difficulty as to my qualification. No second notice of appeal was given by Mr. Thompson."

MOTION OF CENSURE.

The House proceeded to resume the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Martin. "That, in the opinion of this House, the alarming state of insecurity for life and property which has so long prevailed throughout the country districts, is in a high degree discreditable to her Majesty's Ministers in this colony. 2. That the conduct of her Majesty's Ministers in this colony, in the appointments to the magistracy, and generally in connection with the administration of justice, has been such as to call for the strong condemnation of this House. 3. That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an address, and presented to his Excellency the Governor."

Mr. EAGAR said when his hon. friend the member for East Sydney addressed the House last night on the question now before it, he expressed a feeling somewhat unusual in an experienced parliamentary debater—namely, a feeling of extreme diffidence. He (Mr. Eagar) did not intend to plead guilty to any feeling of diffidence, but a consciousness of great difficulty. The difficulty he felt, and with which he had to contend, was in the nature of a large show on the Government benches last night. Nor was that difficulty lessened by an extraordinary statement from the Colonial Secretary, to the effect that political patronage in Ministers was to be used expressly for the reward of Ministers' friends. He had heard that statement with considerable surprise. He had no doubt the Chief Secretary professed to embody in his person the policy of the notorious Walpole, as he had confessed to the adoption of it in its entirety, and no doubt the full effect would show itself in a shape satisfactory to Ministers when a division was taken on this question. He confessed—and it was an unpleasant thing for a member of the Opposition to do—he felt upon this question, as it was presented to the House, that there was likely to be a large balance of opinion in favour of the Government. There was very great difficulty placed in the way of a member of the Opposition who had to charge the Government—as they were bound to do—with crimes and misdemeanors against the public safety—that it had to be done in the face of an opposition largely stimulated by this declaration made by the Colonial Secretary. He (Mr. Eagar) must confess that during his experience in the House he had noticed a great indisposition to receive any proposal which threatened to convey even in the slightest possible degree a vote of censure upon the Government. He had seen this with some pain, because he held it to be the undoubted right of the House to express its opinion of censure or otherwise, and if a majority of the House voted under considerations other than those founded upon reasons of common sense, right and justice, an act of great wrong was done to the whole community, whose opinions were presumed to be represented in this Chamber. Owing to the large extent to which this was carried, inquiry was being stopped altogether. If an hon. member presumed to question the acts of the Government in a manner however qualified, he was met with the declaration that it was a vote of censure; and under that unparliamentary and unconstitutional plea the progress of inquiry was most effectually barred. In confirmation of this he might refer to recent motions for inquiring into the Public Works and Lands Departments. Not only was there a barrier to inquiry in a general sense, but in a particular sense against the representatives of the people, and this course of action had been carried on throughout the session from the first day Parliament met. He felt that with such a majority as the Government had acquired and kept stimulated by acts and promises of patronage, little was left to those hon. members on the Opposition benches but to talk. We were assured by the Press and by the public out of doors that a strong Opposition was necessary as a constitutional check upon the power of a Government; but all that the Opposition now could do was to "talk with bated breath and whispering humbleness." They were invited by the forms of the House and by constitutional custom to make enquiry into the acts of the Government; but when they came before the House with a resolution which represented their wishes, they were told that it was a vote of censure and could not be accepted. Under these circumstances, hon. members had a new duty to perform; finding that they had nothing to do but to talk—finding that they must not move in any direction that might imply a vote of censure—finding on a question of this kind a determination to resist enquiry—they were driven to this lamentable conclusion that they must present every resolution to the House in a shape that would be palatable to the members of the Government and their supporters. And yet he felt sure that those hon. gentlemen who had governed the country for the last five years were not particularly sensitive; but on the contrary he thought their hides were particularly thick—(laughter)—and he could not understand why, in a matter of this kind, they should be so sensitive. However, it was so, and hon. members were obliged to "hint a fault and hesitate dislike." The Government now required to be treated very gingerly. This was the position to which the Opposition was reduced, and he felt it to be a sort of degradation; but being sent there by his constituents he accepted it in the best way he could. The only time when a vote of censure was passed upon the Government was at the time that the hon. and gallant member (Mr. Sadleir) proposed a series of propositions in a shape that might be supposed to be acceptable to the sensitive Ministers. It was thought that the modified one might meet with the concurrence of the Government, but the Government met it by the extraordinary proposal to refer the matter to a select committee of inquiry to report to the House. Well, a very large majority of the House decided that the Colonial Secretary should not have what he asked for. (An hon. member: It was a vote of confidence.) He knew that hon. members in the interest of the Government would say that it was a vote of confidence. He could only say that this vote of confidence was invited in a most remarkable manner. Had such a vote been carried in the House of Commons, there could be no doubt that Lord Palmerston would have felt it his duty to resign the distinguished office which he held. That was the only time since Parliament met, that a vote of censure was passed on the Government, and that was by a sort of awkward accident. Hon. members must admit that there was a strong indisposition among the hon. members who sat on the other side of the House to entertain any vote of censure on the Government. He must confess that at first sight it would have been a matter of difficulty to him to understand the particular process by which the Colonial Secretary managed his pliant majority—by what conjuration and mighty magic he was enabled to keep them together; but, after last night's exhibition, he thought the mode in which he managed the majority was clear enough. Not only was the independence of the House sapped by the hope of reward held out by the Government, but also by the threat of dissolution. He felt a sort of indignation at sitting there under such circumstances. If hon. members suffered their notions of right and wrong to be disturbed in this way, it was a matter of very serious import. He would beg to hint to hon. members that they would stand before their constituents in a most extraordinary light should the House be dissolved, and he believed that many of them would never sit again within the walls of this chamber. Having initiated the proposition that there is a sort of difficulty in the way of this motion, he felt further bound to say that this debate ought to be taken by the House notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they laboured. He thought it was demanded by the country. He thought the House was bound to express its opinion in a marked degree on the conduct of the Government in regard to the state of the country. As his speech had so far been a speech of admissions, he would admit that the debate ought to be taken. Another reason was that on that memorable occasion when the Colonial Secretary drew down a vote of censure on the Government the House would not consent to relieve the Government; a very large majority decided that the Executive Government was very properly charged with dereliction of duty in regard to the police, and therefore refused to give them what they asked for. It was not a time to deliberate and legislate when the country was in such a state, but it was a time for energetic action. (Hear, hear.) It was a time for the Government to be up and stirring. He maintained that the House, having refused to relieve the Government on that occasion, was bound to give a clear and unmistakable opinion on this subject. In view of all these circumstances he thought it right to propose an amendment. He had already stated that he approved of the principle of the resolutions, and should have voted for them had he not intended to propose an amendment. The resolutions were not, in their form, language, and scope calculated to attract a large number of supporters. He thought, moreover, that the debatable matters in the second resolution, in reference to the justices of the peace, might very properly have been dealt with in another resolution. The magistrates might have been arraigned. If the Government contented itself with removing those magistrates who were objectionable it would be enough. He thought the magistrates as a body were good, bad, and indifferent; but he could not admit that they were responsible for their appointments. He could not, therefore, give his support to the motion so unhesitatingly as otherwise he would have done. But while paying his tribute of admiration to the address of the hon. and learned member who moved it, and believing in the justice of the resolution, he felt that to meet the particular appetite of the House, blunted as the feelings of hon. members were by the promise of reward, he thought it his duty to provide a place of repentance—(laughter)—not for the gentlemen who sat on the Government benches, for when their time of repentance came, it would be repentance indeed. (Laughter.) With this explanation he should move his amendment, which would in effect supersede the whole of the original resolution. The amendment was as follows, "That this House is of opinion that the management of the police of this colony under the new system established in connection with the Police Regulation Act of 1862, has not been such as to secure protection to life and property, or to afford satisfaction to this House and to the public." He thought the House would see that this was not the deadly and destructive draught contained in the original resolution. He was dealing with it on the homoeopathic principle. (Laughter.) Whatever censure there might be in his amendment by implication, it was of an infinitesimal character. If his amendment was discussed he would challenge any hon. member to point out anything in it, upon which the Government could resign. (Laughter by the Ministers.) He thought those laughed best who laughed last. He hoped the hon. Minister for Lands would refrain from making those peculiar manifestations until he had done. This amendment was specially framed, so that while the House was called upon to do its duty, there was nothing in it which was meant to be a vote of censure. He had no intention to censure the Government, and far less by its success to obtain the resignation of the Ministers. He felt, however, bound to say that the hon. member for Orange deserved the thanks of the House for his motion. That hon. gentleman had placed before the House and the country a very clear picture of the unpunished crime in the country, and also his ideas in regard to the appointment of magistrates, and he (Mr. Eagar) thought, both as regarded the ability displayed by the hon. member and the conclusions of his reasonings, he was entitled to very great thanks. He had placed his resolution before the House in a distinct and manly way, and he thought the vigour and manliness displayed by that honorable gentleman, both in his resolution and in his address, deserved the thanks of the country. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the amendment which he had had the honour to submit to the House, he might say that it placed the question upon an entirely different basis, presenting an entirely new issue to be determined. It offered two phases in which the question might be viewed, leaving the House to determine two points—whether the system was wrong, or whether the management was wrong. There might be some hon. members who would say that the system was wrong, while others would be of opinion that the management was at fault, and a third party would hold that both system and administration were at fault. He believed, himself, that the system was radically wrong, and that under it even the very best management must be defective. How much more, then, must the evils of the system be developed when the administration was shewn, as it had been, to be corrupt and inefficient. In connection with this subject he would invite the House to the proceedings which took place on the second reading of this Act. This took place on the 11th November, 1861. He knew it to be a characteristic of the hon. Chief Secretary to be very careful in all his speeches not to enunciate any principles, and therefore in looking over that speech he had not expected to find any; but he did expect to find some good reason for the change the hon. gentleman had proposed. Even for this, however, he had looked in vain: and he recollected the laugh that had run through the city when the public were informed, in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 12th November, of the motive power whence the present Police Act had originated. The House had been told by the hon. Chief Secretary that some elderly lady had complained to him of some expected attack from bushrangers, and of her being in a most unprotected state, and upon this complaint he had set himself to concoct, and had elaborated the scheme that had proved so onerous and so expensive to the country. This old lady, for she was evidently, from her complaints of her unprotected state, an elderly lady, was probably a scion of the Mrs. Gamp or Mrs. Harris family; and it was a pity that her name had not been recorded, so that she might have been immortalised as the founder of this very expensive police system. He would be prepared to show that at the very time when the hon. Chief Secretary made that speech, and first introduced this ancient lady to the notice of the House, the proportion of crime to the population of the country was less than at any preceding time in the history of the colony. Supposing, however, the complaints of this lady to have been well founded, might not the hon. gentleman have provided a remedy for them by the appointment of one extra constable to be stationed in her neighbourhood or even in her house, without inflicting upon the country the enormous expense of £280,000 that his police scheme had entailed. Thus, then, the police system had been originated by this elderly lady, since her having expressed a fear of bushrangers had first suggested to the hon. Secretary the brilliant idea of a scheme which, in its operation, had certainly created bushrangers. The House, upon this particular debate, was not altogether inclined to receive the dose which the hon. Chief Secretary had prepared for it, for he found that on a division it was carried by a majority of 21 to 14. Thus it was not received with unanimity, but rather, even amongst some of those who voted for it, with a kind of dread that the proposal did not present features that promised an efficient working. There was also some grumbling at the additional expense entailed; the cost of the old system had been £162,000 whilst for the new £225,000 were voted by the House. He could thus very well understand how it was that they who had in view the financial difficulties that threatened the colony should oppose a scheme that cost an additional £60,000, and added that amount annually to the burdens of the people. In spite of all this, however, the House had accepted the bill, and, though there was some grumbling over it, voted the money; and the hon. Secretary was thus armed with full power and abundant means to give full effect to his new creation. And since then what had been the results? They had been very fully disclosed by the hon. member for Orange. That hon. and learned gentleman had read a series of extracts running over the last twenty or twenty-four months. The record had been compiled from the columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, as the most likely to be an unimpeachable authority. ("Oh, oh," from Mr. Robertson.) What did the hon. Secretary for Lands mean by that cry? (Mr. Robertson made some remarks that were inaudible in the gallery.) He had selected that journal because he had thought it to be one from which, without any such imputation as that cast upon it by the hon. Secretary for Lands, he could make extracts for the present occasion. (Hear.) Although he had not been very long a member of this House he had been quite long enough to discover how very little there usually was in the speeches of the hon. Chief Secretary; and therefore he was not present in the House during the honorable gentleman's address; but he found by the papers that the hon. gentleman had condescended to be very facetious in regard to certain school exercises, edited by Geoffrey Eagar. The facts of the case were simply these, that the materials were collected for the hon. and learned member for Orange by a trustworthy person, under my direction; and were written in a book purchased for the occasion, on the back of which was printed the words "school exercises." The book being in his keeping was afterwards lent for a few days to a person in this House, and then, in case of its being lost or mislaid, he had written his own name in large letters on the back of it. He had noticed last night that whilst the hon. and learned member for Orange was reading out of this book, the print and the name had caught the quick eye of the hon. Secretary for Lands, who communicated his discovery to the Attorney-General, and to the other members of the Government. He had seen the whole of this little by-play, and had imparted it to his hon. friend, the member for Sydney East, who had a quiet laugh over it. The hon. Chief Secretary had, of course, retailed what he conceived to be a good joke, for he was obliged to say something funny, and this was as good a subject as any other. But he might tell the hon. gentleman that no such bloody record had ever formed a part of his (Mr. E.'s) school exercises. It was reserved for the administration of the hon. gentleman to have these atrocities chronicled either in a school exercise book, in the journals of the day, or in the minds of the people. It was, no doubt, of very little consequence to members of the Administration so long as they had a majority of this House to back them. And now, what had been disclosed? They had heard the details, and would be able to characterise them as they deserved. And be it remembered, that in this record they were dealing only with undetected or unpunished crime. For the eight months prior to the passing of the Act, the number of offences committed was sixty-five, whilst from the passing of the Act up to the present time the number of robberies, including murders and acts of violence, was 225. Thus, when they came to the question whether the system had failed, he could reply —"By its fruits would they know it;" and such fruits would never be said to be marks of success. These facts were sufficiently strong and startling to enable him to resume his seat and be silent, since they proved his case; but his duty to his constituents demanded that he should say something more, and that his voice should be heard on this question, however convenient it might be to hon. gentlemen opposite that no more should be said. With respect to the system, its first great fault was its centralisation. Under the old system the police in the different districts were under the control of the local Benches. Now it was not for him to suggest another reason for the change of systems, or else he might say that it was very possible that under the wrong appointments this Government had made to the magistracy, they had so disgraced these local Benches by the ignorance and inefficiency of the persons occupying them that the Government were now unwilling to entrust the control of the police to these Benches. It was not for him to say this, because he made no complaints of the magistrates. He desired that bygones should be bygones in so far as the magistracy was concerned; but he would advise hon. members to look behind the old woman's story to find the true reason for the change. It appeared to him that the Colonial Secretary must have known that the country Benches were degraded to that extent that it could no longer be expedient to leave the police force left immediately subject to them, and hence adopted that principle which was one of the most offensive features in the New Police Act. But let them confine their attention, for the present, more particularly to the question of centralisation—asserted to be indispensably necessary to the organisation of a thoroughly efficient police system. He denied that assumed necessity, and it therefore rested with him to shew that centralisation in the police was something not adapted to this country. He contended that centralisation was a system which was only adapted to an old long established country; to a country that was densely populated; to a country entirely occupied and cultivated; intersected with lines of railway and by electric telegraphs. This country was notoriously the reverse of all this; one which abounded with half explored localities, unknown glens, and sequestered places peculiarly calculated to aid the escape and concealment of desperadoes whose crimes had rendered them obnoxious to punishment. It was a country in every way the reverse of one adapted for centralisation—one in which the efficient working of any such a theory was not to be thought of, or, if thought of and tried, was sure to be found impracticable. In point of fact, experience had already proved this, for the centralisation that the Act was to bring about had ceased, having been abandoned when it was found necessary that centralisation, in the portly person of the Inspector-General, should be removed into the interior of the country. It was discovered that the operations of the police for the detection and punishment of crime could not be effectually directed and controlled from a room in Elizabeth-street, and the Inspector-General had been directed to proceed in person to the disturbed districts. The very fact that such an important change could not be obviated was, in itself, an abundantly satisfactory proof that the vaunted system of centralisation had been completely failed, and was now merely at an end. It had been said that Captain M'Lerie had been sent up into the disturbed districts under rather peculiar circumstances, it having been communicated to him that if he did not succeed in arresting the thieves who were there imperilling life and property, he would lose his billet. He did not assert that such was the tenor of his instructions, but it was reported, at all events, that he had such strong reasons for strenuously exerting himself in the apprehension of these daring criminals and the further prevention of crime. Assuming that to be the case, it was a significant fact that Captain M'Lerie had nevertheless failed in the special task he had undertaken—one in which he had such cogent reasons for desiring to succeed. Everybody except the right parties appeared to have been apprehended in those districts, but the real criminals seemed to keep out of the way. The police system, even with the change by which the centralisation was abruptly terminated, was not found to work; criminals remained at large, and robberies were still committed. The present police system, in all its aspects, was one which had not been found to work well anywhere. Even in Ireland the semi-military police had been found not to answer, although in that country their duties were strongly contrasted with those of the police here. If we had in this country a tendency to armed insurrection, a semi-military police might possibly be of some service, but such was not the nature of the work we had for them to cope with. It was to be hoped that there would be no more Burrangong riots to be suppressed, the only kind of duty for which the present force appeared to be at all adapted. The work cut out for the police was the extraordinary prevalence of bushranging which the force had proved to be unable to check—their organisation being evidently quite unsuitable to the circumstances of the country. What would have been best adapted to the country in this respect would have been the enrolment of a number of young men well accustomed to bush life, not heavy men, but persons who were young and active, and well acquainted with the bush. (Hear, hear.) If such a force had been organised there would long since have been a perfect absence of that defiance of law and order which had prevailed in the interior during the last eight months. But the management of the police had been as bad as it could be, and the appointments had been very objectionable. They were bound to believe that the Colonial Secretary had been constrained to make some of these against his better judgment and that he had been obliged to buy support both inside and outside of that House. The Colonial Secretary had stated that he intended to have the higher grades of the police filled up by gentlemen, but he certainly had not always selected persons who were fitted for the places which they occupied. Their object being, no doubt, to provide for their friends, they had given Mr. Markham, formerly a member of that House, an appointment in the force, on account of the undeviating support that gentleman had always given them. He understood that Mr. Markham had turned out a good officer, but the Government had appointed him before they could know that he would prove to be such. They had a right to see whether the state of crime in 1861 was such as to justify the alteration of the police law of the country. They had a right to assume that, if crime were in any considerable degree rife in this country, it would have been so shortly after the gold discovery. He did not, by that statement, mean to attribute any remarkable aptitude for crime to those who occupied our gold-fields; but it must be remembered that from 1851 and afterwards there came to this country a large and mixed population, a considerable portion of whom were unsuccessful, and at times deprived even of the necessaries of life. He could readily understand how many offences were then committed which would not have been committed under happier circumstances. A number of figures had been published showing the convictions from 1852 to 1862. He would not, however, weary the House by going further back than 1852. In that year the convictions were 574; in 1853 they numbered 527; in 1854 they were 564; in 1855 they numbered 528; in 1856 they numbered 461; in 1857 they numbered 394; in 1858 they numbered 412; in 1859 they numbered 476; in 1860 they numbered 460; in 1861 they numbered 457; and in 1862 they numbered 574. But the mere recital of the number of convictions really afforded no information to the House. (Hear, hear.) What they had to look to was the ratio of convictions in proportion to the population; and he found that in 1852 the convictions were 1 in 345; in 1853, 1 in 395; in 1854, 1 in 382; in 1855, 1 in 394; in 1856, 1 in 527; in 1857, 1 in 612; in 1858, 1 in 778; in 1859, 1 in 824; in 1860, 1 in 829; in 1861, 1 in 860; and in 1862, 1 in 882. There was a marked progressive improvement in that relation, which the criminals bore to the population of the country. His hon. and learned friend (Mr. Darvall) had called his attention to the fact, that in 1839 the proportion was 1 in 125; but it was sufficient for his purpose to shew that from the period of the gold discovery down to the year 1861, there had been a gradual improvement shewn by the criminal statistics of the country. If the hon. Colonial Secretary had inquired into these facts, on what possible ground could he have demanded the introduction of the New Police Bill? He could not understand how any reason could be given, but that which he had suggested—namely, to enable him (Mr. Cowper) to reward his political friends. In 1861 the criminal statistics of the colony were highly favourable, and presented no reasonable ground for the change which had been brought about. He hoped some hon. gentleman on the other side would get up and explain, if he could, the reason why, in the face of those figures, the hon. Colonial Secretary in 1861 forced his Police Bill upon the House and the country.

Mr. ROBERTSON: How did he force it on the House?

Mr. EAGAR: By a majority.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Oh, it was the House then.

Mr. EAGAR: Under the stimulus of that remarkable policy avowed by the hon. the Chief Secretary last night, and which had characterised him ever since he assumed the Government. He desired now to call the attention of the House to an answer given by the Colonial Secretary to a question put by the hon. and gallant member for the Lower Hunter (Mr. Sadleir) on the 20th June last. Mr. Sadleir asked the following question—"Is it the intention of the Government to amend the present Police Act, and to re-organize the police force this session?" and the Colonial Secretary replied, "I beg to state I do not consider that the necessity for an amendment of the Police Act has yet been proved; but should further information, and experience, after due consideration, show that the system requires modification, or that the regulations are faulty, the Government will adopt such steps as may seem necessary to secure the efficient working of the police." This reply bore upon it the unmistakeable stamp of having emanated from the hon. the Chief Secretary. He would call the attention of the House to the peculiar doctrine laid down in that answer, which was given at a time when the journals of the day were filled with a horrible catalogue of bloodshedding and crime, as they had also been since. The hon. Colonial Secretary wilfully closed his eyes to that catalogue of crime, and said that he did not consider the necessity for an amendment of the Police Act had yet been proved. Now what amounted to a "necessity" in the mind of the hon. gentleman? Must the whole country have its throat cut? In what degree must the crime of the country increase to make it necessary to amend the Police Act in the estimation of the hon. gentleman? That answer was an insult to the House and to the country, but owing to the forms of the House no debate could take place at the time. It shewed, however, how blind was the adherence of the hon. gentleman to any view he took up. Having adopted this pet system, he would not abandon it, however great the mischief it might occasion. It was clear, from the latter part of the reply, that the Chief Secretary did not think the system required amendment, or that the regulations were faulty. Some nights afterwards, however, a select committee was asked for by the hon. Colonial Secretary to enquire into this matter, but it was refused. If hon. members thought the Colonial Secretary right in his opinion, let them say so, but if they thought he was wrong, let them not refrain from giving expression to their conscientious conviction. He desired to say a word or two concerning the tactics of the Government in reference to this question. He understood that last session the Ministers, confident of their majority, would not vouchsafe an answer to hon. gentlemen on the Opposition benches during the discussion of important questions. They kept silence, relying upon the support of those hon. gentlemen who looked to Government as a kind of providence; and from the conduct of the Government so far, on the present occasion, it seemed as though hon. members on the Opposition benches were to be treated with the same kind of disrespect. (Mr. DARVALL: No.) He hoped not; but he thought the tactics of the Government were shewn pretty conclusively by the course they took last night. During the present Parliament he did not think a more powerful speech than that of the hon. member for Orange had been delivered in that Assembly. (Oh, oh.) Some hon. members might think otherwise, but he ventured the opinion for what it was worth. That speech was met by a lame and inconclusive address from the hon. Colonial Secretary. The hon. gentleman at the head of the Government had exhibited in Parliamentary Government a new phase which he must call "telegraphy." On a former occasion, in reply to Mr. Sadleir, the bulk of the hon. Colonial Secretary's speech was "telegrams," and last night the reply of the hon. gentleman to the speech of the hon. member for Orange was made up of sundry telegrams, and by a quotation from one of the daily papers, which he was informed the hon. gentleman himself supplied to the paper in which it appeared. But, at all events, after the honorable member for Orange had spoken—after the Colonial Secretary had spoken—and after Mr. Forster had spoken, what then were the tactics of the Government? There was no attempt to reply to the honorable member for East Sydney. No gentleman rose from the Ministerial Benches. No Minister rose to reply to him, an ex-Minister. He said, therefore, his honorable friend had been treated with discourtesy. (Mr. W. FORSTER: No, no.) The impression on his mind was that he had been treated with parliamentary discourtesy. (Hear, hear.) He felt it was due to the honorable member, an ex-Minister, after his speech, that a Minister should have risen and addressed the House. But nothing of the kind was done, and they knew that Mr. Speaker was on the point of putting the question; he did not know the exact terms, but it was to the effect that "those who were in favour please to say aye;" and at that moment, if he had not risen to adjourn the debate, they would have gone to a division, so secure was the Colonial Secretary in the division, and the discussion would have been burked. If he had not risen and moved the adjournment of the debate they would have lost all discussion, and this convinced him of what was intended to be the tactics of the Government. He did not say it would be their tactics now, because he claimed to himself the credit of having presented a new issue, and of having opened the door to discussion, and put the question in such narrow limits that hon. members might without fear express their impressions. He need not say that conduct of that kind was unworthy of the Government, and it was degrading to responsible institutions. He said, sitting here, they all sat on an equal tenure—(hear, hear)—and whatever might be the difference of their education and ability, they all sat here by the same prescriptive right, by the will of the people. And it was not because they did not possess the ability of the hon. Minister for Works, or the eloquence of the Attorney-General, that they were to be treated with that scorn and contumely which had distinguished the Government on this particular occasion. He found from his own short experience that when the department of the Minister of Works was touched—when charges were made including all kinds of drunkenness or insubordination, or if there was a slender insinuation against the incorruptibility of the hon. Minister—if it were insinuated in any faint whisper that there were persons in the public works suspected of robbing the public—what was the effect on the Minister for Works? Why, he got up and gave them two hours of ingenious sophistry and two hours of mystification, and he gave them two hours of mingled truth and falsehood, which he could only listen to with disgust. Such then was the conduct of the Minister for Works. And so again with the Minister for Lands, when his Land Bill was touched, or any one depreciated the wonderful results of his Land Act, or intimated that it was not of immense benefit, or if the Judges gave forth a hint that the impounding clauses were not met by the bill. What was the effect on the temperament of the hon. Minister for Lands? Why, he got up, and in that particular style which sometimes convulsed the House with laughter, or filled the House with indignation, indulged for two or three hours in declamation. But when vital questions were being discussed, when the question of maintenance of order, and when the safety of life and property were concerned, these gentlemen were silent; their private wrongs had an effect upon them, but when any thing touched their department they were loquacious enough. But more than all that, he regretted the conduct of the Attorney-General, who, he believed, was in the House when the hon. member for East Sydney concluded his speech. (No, no.) He certainly was under that impression. He, however, did hope he would feel it his duty to make some reply in defence of the Government he had so degradingly joined. He hoped he would rise and defend the Government, whose black book of offences he had adopted. Perhaps the Attorney-General, who was not above doing business in a commercial way, who was not above stock-jobbing, or dealing in shares, or in turning an honest penny—he made this remark with no hostility, but he thought it might have occurred to the hon. Attorney-General in a commercial affair of partnership—that he joined the concern without taking any part in their previous liabilities; but he must leave it to tell the hon. member that the same rule in commercial life did not hold good in political life. And he told the hon. member that when he joined the present Government he joined them adopting all their measures from the first time of their taking office. And he said it was due to the House, and to the country, and his own reputation, that he should get up to-night and justify the Government whom he had joined with his eyes open. The hon. member for East Sydney threw out a challenge to the Attorney-General. He distinctly stated that the Chief Secretary had retained the hon. member as the advocate of the Government. The challenge was thrown out by the honorable member, and he said any challenge emanating from that honorable member—whose honesty of public conduct, and purity of private life, must be acknowledged—was well worthy to be taken up by the Attorney-General; and he hoped and trusted he would do this for his own sake—for the sake of the Government he had joined—and for the sake of the country, which looked aghast at this unholy combination. And after straining one great stomach at East Maitland, and after coming from the shambles where that hon. member had talked of the dissecting room, and had thrown off all that elegance which distinguished him here, and where he had unmasked himself and shewn himself in the real character of the man, and where, instead of expressing himself as an English gentleman addressing a body of electors, he had distinguished himself by raking up all the errors of his opponent, and searching the very kennels for anything that might be urged against him, and then, unlike any British gentleman, he had acted the part of an Old Bailey lawyer, and got up for the worst case he could against the criminal. He said the hon. member had not been returned on his own merits, but on the demerits of his opponent, and he felt that he would have some difficulty in addressing the House, because he could not fall back on the position he had formerly taken up. He could not reach back to the perfection of languid elegance which he (Mr. Eagar) had so much admired since he had been in the House. But, apart from all these suggestions, he did hope and trust the hon. Attorney-General would, to-night, address the House as the defender of the Government which he had thought proper to join. He knew when the hon. member first announced himself as a candidate for East Maitland, that at his meeting in George-street, and he believed it was no breach of confidence to say that he expressed his satisfaction at his standing in the first instance, because he thought in giving up his seat in the Upper House he had desired a larger sphere of usefulness, and on public grounds he expressed his hope that he would be returned. Of course he had no idea the hon. member would join the Government, and he believed, under any circumstances, the impression was that, so long as the hon. member remained a private member, he would have been the first to support the resolutions of the hon. member for Orange. So long as the hon. member was not connected with the Government he challenged him to say he could approve of the appointments of the Ministry, or of the administration of justice: but times change, and we change with them. The hon. member had changed, and was now associated with the present Government; and he felt the hon. member to-night, if he addressed the House, would require more sophistry, with which he usually unsettled them, and would have to make out a far more ingenious case than he had submitted to the public at East Maitland. And he took leave to say, in his opinion, that it was due to the House and country that the new associate of the Cowper Ministry should stand up and in his place defend the Government. And now, before he sat down, let him entreat hon. members to do their duty. He had stated that the amendment was not a vote of censure, but was intended to take the opinion of the House on two points. Whether the police were right or wrong, and whether the management of them was right or wrong. He had exhibited anything which might be regarded as a censure on the Government, and he hoped therefore that hon. members would act on this occasion conscientiously, and with this view, that they had the eyes of the country upon them. He had to apologise to the House for trespassing so long on their time, and he hoped when the amendment was put, that the House would unite and by a large majority agree to a proposition which was harmless in itself, and which might do a great deal of good. If an hon. member was prepared to say he would vote to reject the amendment, then he must be prepared to say that the Police Act had secured protection to life and property. Could hon. members say that they had had under this system protection to life and property? Could they say the system had given satisfaction to the country? Nobody could deny with truth that an extravagant assertion would be made if this amendment were negatived. He had now finished all he had to say, and he did trust on this occasion that his amendment would receive the support of the House, and be carried by a large majority.

Mr. COWPER, jun., said: After the remarks that had fallen from the hon. member who had just resumed his seat, he had no doubt that he would be rather disappointed that he was not followed by a Minister of the Crown, rather than by an incipient Minister, as he had been termed by the hon. member, his colleague on this occasion. The hon. member throughout the very lengthy speech he had made to-night, had dealt with almost every subject; but in almost every matter he had made assertions which he had afterwards contradicted, so that it was almost impossible for the Government to understand what was intended by the motion before the House under the form of the amendment. From discussing the motion brought forward by the hon. member for Orange the Government understood a direct vote of censure, but they now had the hon. member (Mr. Eagar) who came forward with another resolution, which he intended as a vote of censure, although he did not consider it a vote of censure in such direct terms as the motion of the hon. member for Orange. He thought it showed that the hon. member had a very small appreciation of the intellectual powers of hon. members when he wished them to believe that the amendment he had moved was not intended as much a vote of censure as the motion of the hon. member for Orange. The hon. member had alluded in pointed terms to the part taken by the Attorney-General in joining the present Administration, and he told the House that the Attorney-General was now a participator in every act of the Government. The hon. member (Mr. Eagar) should recollect that he was in a responsible position too, and that on the same ground when he joined with the hon. and learned member for Orange in assisting to pass this resolution, he must consider himself a participator in every political act of which he (Mr. Martin) had been guilty. During the early part of this debate the hon. member had unexpectedly alluded to him (Mr. Cowper, jun.), and spoken in terms not very complimentary of the position he (Mr. Cowper, jun.) filled; but in reply he might say that whatever the feeling of the House and the country, he was not, in taking his seat after accepting that office, greeted with that exclamation or marked disapprobation which followed the hon. and learned member's address on resigning office. He (Mr. Cowper, jun.) hoped that when he ceased to represent the interests of the country he should not be found giving expression to such opinions as those uttered by the gentleman on that memorable occasion. It had been said that it was of no use bringing forward motions of this character because the Government were supported by paid hirelings. This accusation came with a bad grace from gentlemen who on the hustings promised to support certain political measures, but who on taking their seats joined with those who were directly opposed to such measures. How too could these honorable members find fault with the Attorney-General taking office because he did not agree with every one of the Ministers upon every point. In hurling their censures upon the Government hon. members opposite first put forward Mr. Dalgleish to attack the Works department. Then they put forward Mr. Dunne upon the Lands department. Then came Mr. Sadleir with his censures. And last of all they put forward their real leader the hon. and learned member for Orange, who however in bringing forward his motion broke down in every essential and mended his case so fast as he built it up. Then came forward the hon. member for West Sydney (Mr. Eagar), who seeing there was no chance of gaining a majority for the resolution moved an amendment. Now, with whatever view that amendment was moved, he (Mr. Cowper, jun.), did not hesitate to say that if it were passed and the Government remained in power the hon. member would be justified in all the unprincipled statements he had made against them individually and collectively. We had been told that the Government refused enquiry; why only a few nights ago the Colonial Secretary asked for an inquiry, and promised to render all the assistance he could in giving information; but the House refused its assent, and Mr. Eagar was one of the dissentients. The hon. member asserted that he admired the motion and the speech of the hon. and learned member for Orange; if so then why did he not go the whole hog with him? Why did he stoop himself to so discreditable a course as trying to gain by a side wind what he thought could not be gained by a manly and direct attack? Did the hon. member think the Government supporters were so void of intelligence as not to see through the drift of his amendment? The hon. member (Mr. Eagar) had thought it his duty to attack the Colonial Secretary in an unprecedented way; but when that hon. member had taken part in the counsels of the country for fifteen years without office or pay—indeed with nothing but the satisfaction of knowing that he had the good wishes of the people, it would be time for him to speak of this gentleman in the manner he did. In attacking the Colonial Secretary as a public man, he was attacking not only the Colonial Secretary but the House and the country whose representatives supported him. The hon. member for East Sydney (Mr. Forster) complained that the Colonial Secretary gave appointments to political friends, and of the way in which the patronage of the Government was distributed. Now, he would read from the speech of the Colonial Secretary last night, wherein it was stated that these public appointments were not made for political objects. The Colonial Secretary, in addressing the House, was most particular in reference to this matter, and said, that with one or two exceptions the Government had not appointed political supporters, and that none were appointed merely because they were political supporters, but as being fitted to fill the positions to which none had a better right. (The hon. member was here proceeding to quote from the speech of the Colonial Secretary, but this was ruled by Mr. Speaker to be irregular.) But if the Government had given four appointments to members of the Opposition, or their friends the Government would have been charged with buying them off because they were able opponents. He did not see any reason why a member of the House, or one who had been a member, should not be entitled to, and qualified to fill appointments in the public service as well as other persons. If a man was to be disqualified because he was a representative of the people, the sooner this was settled the better. In no case had the Government so studiously avoided appointing gentlemen of whom it might be said the appointment was made for political purposes as in the police department. Officers had been sent for from Victoria and other places where the best men could be found, rather than the Government should be charged with political motives in these appointments.

Mr. ARNOLD at this stage reverted to the ruling of Mr. Speaker against the quoting of the report of the Colonial Secretary's speech, and argued that this ruling was not in accordance with the practice of Parliament; but Mr. SPEAKER stated that it was in accordance with the rules of Parliament, and after a careful search he could find no precedents to show that the strict letter of the rule was to be adhered to.

Mr. COWPER, junior, said it mattered very little whether he read the extract from the speech or not. He did not believe that there were many hon. members in the House who would state that the Colonial Secretary had stated what had been attributed to him, namely, that he would give all the appointments to his political supporters. In those appointments under the Police Act the Government had been particularly anxious to find the most efficient men. Not only had they endeavoured to obtain the most efficient men in this colony, but they had gone to other colonies in order to have the best they could get. Objection had been made to some of the appointments on the ground that the persons appointed were connected with the Ministry. He read the other day in a report of a speech delivered at an election, that the Colonial Secretary had put four or five more Cowpers in office. He thought the country generally knew that the Government had nothing to do with the appointment of the Dean of Sydney. But then with the appointment of the young Cowper—Mr. Secretary Cowper—the gentleman was appointed by gentlemen unconnected with the Government and for the most part opposed to them. This young gentleman was a native, who had taken a prominent position at the University, and as he appeared to be well qualified for the office to which he was

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1479615

appointed, he was appointed. And why should he not be appointed, although his name was Cowper? Then there was another gentleman, who certainly was employed a few weeks in the Treasury, during the temporary absence of one of the officers, but when the Colonial Secretary was applied to to give this gentleman a permanent appointment, he refused. In regard to himself, his appointment was not given to him in the way in which appointments usually were given. He went back to his constituents, and, no thanks to those gentlemen opposite, he was returned by a large majority. Those gentlemen selected one of the most able natives in the colony, and sent him up to oppose him. He considered the attacks upon the Government by the hon. gentlemen opposite on these grounds unjust and unprincipled. With reference to the appointment of magistrates, it was rather singular that the hon. member for Orange, and the hon. member for Sydney East, attacked the Government on the grounds of these appointments, and the hon. member for West Sydney expressed himself entirely different to those two hon. gentlemen who had preceded him; he said, in fact, that he would like to see the police under the control of the local magistrates. With regard to the dismissal of the magistrates at Brisbane Water, the hon. member for East Sydney asked the House to censure the Government for their dismissal, and then subsequently admitted that he had not read the papers relating to it. The hon. member for East Sydney, moreover, went out of his way to censure the Government in regard to a certain magistrate at Cooma. This person was a most respectable man, who had earned his living in an honourable manner, and, if he was not very well educated, he occupied a good position in the town. The hon. member stated that the dialect of this person was so broad that he could not understand it; but he (Mr. C.) had met him on several occasions, and he had no difficulty in understanding him. The Government had endeavoured to obtain gentlemen peculiarly qualified for the duties of magistrates, and he thought, therefore, he had a right to ask the House to deal leniently with them. He hoped the House would pause before they censured the Government upon this matter, especially when the Opposition was so much divided upon it. They had had appointments in the law and appointments of Judges complained of; but if there were any grounds for such complaints, then the appointment of Mr. Justice Wise by the Forster Government might be likewise found fault with. If not a a political friend. Mr. Wise had taken office under the Forster Government in order to relieve them of a difficulty; and if that Government had the opinion that political friends should not be appointed, they ought to have gone into the camp of the enemy, and selected the hon. and learned member for Orange. But already too much fault was found in the House with professional persons of various grades; and he would ask what the country would come to—(hear)—when persons holding a leading position in the Opposition make assertions such as they had heard here, upon mere hearsay evidence. They had heard many remarks upon the speech of the hon. Minister for Lands at Shoalhaven, but the remarks made in that speech were as nothing compared with the personalities contained in the speech of the hon. member for Orange; and he asserted that any hon. member who voted for the resolutions of the hon. member for Orange became part and parcel of that hon. gentleman, endorsed his statements, and were so politically bound up with him as to be as much answerable for the hon. and learned member's statement as was that gentleman himself. In reference to the Police Act, the whole thing had been so fully discussed on a recent occasion that very little was now left to say upon the subject. Every information that could be given had been given by the Government. ("Hear," from Mr. W. Forster.) The hon. member said "Hear;" but he said that that hon. gentleman, if he should succeed in getting into office, would be able to put a stop to this state of affairs if he were in office. They wanted something more than words; they wanted deeds in order to prove to the House that the hon. member possessed the necessary administrative ability. But even if the hon. member and his friends should succeed in ousting the present Government, and in taking their places, he had too much faith in the good feeling of the people of Sydney to believe that they would have any confidence in such persons. Honorable members who had spoken had ridiculed the idea that there was anything difficult about the question of the police; and the honorable member for Sydney West had mentioned the old-woman story as being the cause of the change of system; but if that honorable member had taken a part in public discussions at that time, he would have known that such was not the case, but that there were other and weightier reasons. He would have known that when the gold-fields of Kiandra were discovered, police had to be sent up from Sydney, in order to put down the crime that then existed there; that when the riots at Burrangong broke out, men had again to be sent up from Sydney to the spot to preserve peace; and that the great extent of our territory, the large number of police stations it was necessary to establish, and the applications for fresh stations all over the country, and all these combined, rendered the change necessary. And, after all, what were the expenses? Not much greater than they were before. When it was remembered that the gold police were now taken into account with the general police—that residences had been erected for the force—and that a large extent of territory had now to be protected, they would see that the extra expense entailed by the system was by no means so great as would at first appear. With reference to the officers, he believed that some reduction might be made in their number; but had they not heard from the head of the Government that he was prepared to do away with many of these persons. But what, he would ask, would be the state of things if hon. members opposite got into power, and did away with the system at once? As yet the Government had but little time to arrange the working of the system, and hon. members could not but admit that the question was one of considerable difficulty, and this he regarded as a good and sufficient reason for the House to deal leniently with the Government, especially when the head of the Government said he was prepared to meet the views of hon. members in most respects; and it appeared to him that the reason why honorable members opposite were so anxious to press this matter on now was, that they feared that the head of the Government, already seeing the defects of the system, would so amend it as to make it perfect, and thus leave them without cause of complaint. Then, again, the number of robberies given lately might be accounted for by the fact that, before the passing of the Police Act there was no telegraphic communication with the interior, and nothing was heard of these affairs that were now made the staple of telegraphic news. Under any circumstances, he doubted if any change could be made from the present to any other system, in any but a gradual manner. If it was a fault to change from the old system to the new in so sudden a manner, then it would be equally a fault to change back again as suddenly. And, in speaking of the old system, hon. members talked of it as if it had been one of the most perfect kind, when the fact was that it was nothing of the kind, but was the subject of complaint from one end of the country to the other. These grounds he had stated formed good reasons why the House should pause before they agreed to the resolution of the hon. and learned member for Orange; and as to the homœopathic dose recommended by the honorable member for Sydney West, he believed it would have very little effect either way. Nor was he quite sure, although the hon. gentleman evidently meant it as a vote of censure, whether the Government ought not to vote for that motion, after the representation made by the hon. Colonial Secretary that he did not believe the present police system to be perfect. Hon. members opposite said that if the honorable Premier resigned there would be no person in the House to replace him. (Hon. members: "He said so himself.") He denied that the hon. gentleman had said any such thing. He made some remarks in reference to the Prime Minister of England, but they had no reference to this country. They had been told during the last session of Parliament that the Opposition in that House was too weak—so weak that the Ministry were enabled to carry any measure they pleased in spite of any argument that might be brought to bear against them. This was said in the House and out of the House; it was even repeated in the newspapers. It was felt that there might be something in this, or, at all events, in the reactionary effect that this presumption might cause, so that the Ministry were really desirous that the Opposition should be strengthened. ("Oh, oh," from the Opposition.) They desired to see some hon. members on the Opposition bench who now sat there—("Too strong"),—and amongst these the hon. member for Sydney West, Mr. Eagar. ("Oh, oh," and laughter) They were glad to see that hon. member there, although it was understood that the hon. member was an incipient Minister possessed of a prospective portfolio, in which he told his friends that he carried the budget of that day two years. (Loud laughter, in which Mr. Eagar joined.) The Government were only too happy to see that certain new members on the Opposition side had been elected, believing it to be in the interests of good government that there should be an efficient Opposition. They desired this, even at the risk of seeing hon. members associated with each other who were now altogether at variance in their political ideas, agreeing in nothing but opposition to the present Government. They desired to see an efficient Opposition, but these attacks against the Government were puerile. The present Government were only kept in their places because they had shown themselves to be sincere in their measures for the advancement of the common good. They had proved their consistency by what they had done; by the way in which they had carried the Land Acts, and the Church and School Lands Bill. (No, no.) He thought that they had. It appeared to him that those who aspired to lead the van against them were divided amongst themselves, the discordant elements in the Opposition arrayed against the Government being unable temporarily to agree as to the terms in which it was desirable that they should express their opinion. (Hear, hear).

Mr. MACPHERSON confessed that he did not like the amendment proposed by the hon. member for West Sydney. He preferred that a vote of censure should be called a vote of censure, and given directly. (Hear, hear.) He cordially concurred in the motion proposed by the honorable and learned member for Orange. If it were desired that the Ministry should get only a gentle reprimand, would it not be desirable to add something like this to the resolutions already proposed:—"That this House nevertheless desires that the Ministers will still condescend to occupy their present situations, and permit hon. members on both sides of the House to do the same so long as the constitution of the Assembly will permit!" (Laughter.) A resolution of that kind would no doubt tend to make things more pleasant. A good deal of matter had been introduced into this debate which did not seem to him to bear upon the subject under discussion. It had been attempted to show that the Police Act was a bad Act; but that Act had been passed by a majority of the House, and the only question now was whether the Ministry had made the best use of it in their power; whether they had done everything they could to diminish the outrages which had disgraced the country for some considerable time past, or whether any fault accrued to them for actual neglect of duty, or for any abuse of their functions in regard to that particular act. That was one division of the vote of censure. The next division appeared to be whether the Ministry had exercised their powers injudiciously in the appointment of magistrates?—that appeared to divide itself into two branches. He would not address himself to the division which related to the conduct of the Government in reference to the Police Act, because anything he could say upon that point would only tend to weaken the unanswerable exposition laid before the House by the hon. and learned member for Orange. He would confine his observations to the conduct of the Government in reference to the appointment of magistrates. The hon. Colonial Secretary had denied that appointments to the magistracy in this country had been made upon political grounds. He (Mr. Macpherson) thought one fact worth a bushel of arguments, and he had got a fact—a very recent fact, in the last batch of magistrates brought out before the Parliament met. He distinctly charged the Government with having made one appointment, and offered another solely on political grounds. He spoke particularly of the election at Central Cumberland. (Hear, hear.) One individual was appointed a magistrate, and another was offered a place in the commission of the peace solely on political grounds, but refused it. He wrote to the gentleman by whom the statement was said to have been made, and this was the answer he received to the letter:—"Dear Sir,—In answer to your note containing a certain inquiry, I have to state that on the day of nomination for the election of a member to represent Central Cumberland, Mr. G. told me before others, that he had been offered a commission in the magistracy for his interest, but that he had refused; but he did not state by whom the offer was made." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He went to the gentleman himself and asked him whether it was true that the offer had been made; and he said, "Mr. G. tells me the offer was made by a gentleman who has acquired some particular notoriety in recent elections, whose name begins with B." (Laughter, and cries of "Bell.") "The offer was made by a gentleman whose name begins with B., just before the election, with the implied, although not expressed object of obtaining his interest for Mr. Atkinson. Mr. G. says he declined a position in the magistracy for two reasons—first, because he was not disposed to support Mr. Atkinson, and second, because he did not choose to act as a magistrate with the existing magistrates of Liverpool." If the House believed what he had now stated, it would be admitted, he thought, that the Government endeavoured in this instance, at all events, through an old organ of theirs—

Mr. COWPER: No; it should have been Mr. C. (Laughter.)

Mr. MACPHERSON: Mr. C. undoubtedly found a judicious instrument in Mr. B. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He supposed the Minister for Works did not ask the gentleman to whom the appointment was offered for his vote, but, if he was not misinformed, the hon. Minister for Works was more pleasantly employing himself in the suburbs of Liverpool by amusing himself in that thriving country town with dancing with a washerwoman. (Laughter.) He was endeavouring to make himself popular, and having obtained the suffrages of the good people with whom he was amusing himself he did not consider it worth while to go out of his road to get the vote of a single gentleman. He said this individual who was not appointed was a man who, so far as his actions went, would do honour to the magistracy. He was a man who had been a munificent benefactor to the public purposes of the town, and who had contributed largely to the local churches, schools, and everything for the public benefit which had been going on in that neighbourhood since he became an inhabitant. The idea, therefore, of offering such a man a commission of the peace, coupled with the request that he should support a particular candidate, if true, was certainly outrageous. And he said he would sooner believe the word of this gentleman than he would believe the denials that might be made in the House. And he said, if the Government made this use of their patronage, and they had no reason to doubt they had done so in hundreds of other cases, that they deserved censure. He said, according to the showing of the Colonial Secretary, there was a vast number of magistrates who ought not to have been appointed. How many he had appointed he did not say, but he said there were fifteen hundred in the commission of the Peace, and in his opinion, five hundred ought to be omitted out of it. Why then did he not do it? He did not do it, because he would lose 500 electioneering agents, and the aid of all these men and all their connexions. There was no doubt of it. He might talk a great deal about amending the commission of the peace, and issuing a new one; but the present Government, or any Government whose acts had caused the necessity for so harsh an act as the removal of 500 individuals at once, dared not do it. Those who had brought this upon them were certainly responsible to the country for any evil consequences which might have arisen from their appointment, and he did not hesitate to say that it was not only in his opinion, but in the opinion of others out of doors, that the necessity of this Police Act arose from the monstrous appointments that had been made to the magistracy; and he contended that a great many respectable individuals were driven out of it who did not choose to sit and act with men whose judgments and conduct would not afford satisfaction to the public. He supposed, from not being used to public speaking, that he had been represented as expressing himself in strong terms against the body of magistrates; but he had not intended that, his object was to condemn a few of the magistrates, and particularly those who had been made recently. He had not much more to say about the magistracy, and in reference to the third charge he considered the Colonial Secretary had done a great deal to weaken the administration of justice. He contented himself on this point with the opinion of the three Judges as expressed in their letter to the Colonial Secretary, and which was to the effect that the acts of the Ministry had weakened the administration of justice. He did not wish to offer any feeble argument of his own in support of that opinion, and he was perfectly satisfied in the expression of the opinion on the part of the three Judges. He said, therefore, the charges against the Ministry that the Police Act was a bad one, and had worked badly, and that the administration of justice had been weakened, had been proved. He should, therefore, vote for the motion of the hon. member for Orange in its integrity. And in this respect the hon. member for the Tumut (Mr. Cowper, jun.) would be satisfied, because he intended to go the whole hog.

Mr. BELL said, after the remarks that had fallen from the hon. member (Mr. Macpherson), he begged to deny ever having said what he had imputed to him. If he was the Mr. B.—(hear, hear)—and he supposed he was, the only gentleman he knew in his district who had applied to be made a magistrate was Mr. Gillespie, and he had been refused by the Colonial Secretary. He could only say it was quite untrue what had been said about him. He never said he would get him an appointment, and he did not think he had influence enough with the Government to get him the appointment. ("Oh, oh," from the Opposition.)

Mr. SHEPHERD said, before giving the reasons which he held in this question, he thought he might be allowed to say a few words in reference to the allusions that had been made to him. The hon. member for Orange alleged that it was in January he was appointed to the commission of the peace, that he totally denied. He further stated that he had long been anxious for that position, and that he had endeavoured to ingratiate himself with previous Governments in order to gain that appointment. This he totally denied. He denied that he had ever solicited to be appointed to that honourable position. He believed it should be the pride of any man holding a position in New South Wales to aspire to that position, but as to his having in any way solicited parties to get him that appointment, he totally denied. He denied that his appointment to that honourable position was in any way a political appointment. He must admit that he had known the hon. Premier from his boyhood, and that he had been one of his first admirers. He took to himself the credit of being one of the first to solicit him to come forward in the first general election and stand for Central Cumberland. He was proud of being the first who asked him to stand in opposition to the gentleman who was standing. He gloried in the course he had taken, and as such he felt some confidence in his position. At the same time he must say that no man was infallible, and that the hon. Minister was subject to the same frailties that they all were, and of course they could not expect him to be singular. So much for the assertions of the hon member for Orange in reference to his appointment. The hon. Minister had appointed him a justice of the peace; but, as a proof of his anxiety to take the appointment, although his name had been inserted in the list of magistrates he had not yet availed himself of the privileges, nor had he taken any part in the duties. He had not yet been sworn in. It was very probable that he ought to have done so, and as he was anxious to serve the country, and had been selected, he intended to do so. Now as regards the police system, he must admit that it had not worked altogether to his satisfaction. (Cheers from the Opposition) But they must know that it was a new thing, and it was impossible to frame new measures and to carry them out efficiently, or satisfactorily at once. These things required time, and he believed if time was only given the thing would work satisfactorily, and after the many assurances from the hon. member at the head of the Government that he was determined to make it efficient, he thought they ought, in a great measure, to trust to his exertions, and wait some time longer to see whether it could be made to work efficiently. He was not altogether ignorant of the past state of things in New South Wales. He remembered when things were far worse than they were at the present day. Although he admitted things were bad, still they must recollect there was a cause for that. It was notorious that since the first discovery of gold they had such a complication of various characters introduced to the country that they must expect they would bring their vices, and must expect to see the consequences that would attend them, and he only wondered things were not worse. He was not ignorant of the past state of things, when it was most dangerous to travel in the open day in the county of Cumberland, and the number of murders that were committed even in the face of the police. When we called to mind the days of Donohue, Webber, and Walmsley, and consider that such men came almost into Sydney, not being afraid of the police, he thought we could not imagine the state of things so bad now as then. He felt willing to give the new police system further time for trial, and he did not feel disposed to condemn the present Government because it had not worked satisfactorily up to this time. He should vote against the original motion, and also against the amendment.

Mr. ARNOLD (who on rising was received with cries of hear, hear) said, if he had not risen before to reply to the observations made by hon. members from the other side, it was because he wished patiently to listen for something worth a reply or explanation; but he had sat during two evenings, having heard the so-called eloquent speech of the hon. and learned member for Orange, and two or three other eloquent speeches from gentlemen on the opposite benches—one of whom was so important that it seemed to be the unanimous feeling among them that his speech demanded an answer from nothing less than a Minister of the Crown. If that hon. member was to be crucified and spat upon, if he was to submit to degradation, or to be demolished, it must be done only by a Minister of the Crown. He (Mr. Arnold) did not wish to subject the hon. member to humiliation of any sort, or even to take notice of what fell from him. He was not so important a person as he appeared to assume to be; he was yet but a young member of the House, and although by some inexplicable accident he had at one time occupied the position of a Minister of the Crown, that circumstance gave the hon member no greater claim to consideration in the House than it seemed to have done outside these walls. Notwithstanding the hon. member had occupied this conspicuous position, he had found insuperable difficulty in persuading one electorate to endorse his claim to be replaced in a position that would make him eligible for such an office. Recently, however, the hon. member had succeeded in getting over the difficulty; but surely he could not look upon this triumph as one that would enable him to speak in such boastful language as if he were an antagonist of name, power, and repute in the political world. The hon. member had gained a difficult triumph, had at last found a seat within these walls, and no doubt expected to bring about a consummation which probably he flattered himself the Opposition could not effect without his assistance. But he (Mr. Arnold) saw no great effects as likely to arise from this accession to the ranks of the Opposition. We had heard of his eloquence from a journal to which he was said to be a contributor, and he (Mr. Arnold) could not help remarking the modesty with which he appeared imbued when the hon. member spoke of the speech of the hon. and learned member for Orange as one of the greatest oratorical efforts that had been made in this House, forgetting entirely his own efforts of the same kind which had been so much eulogised in that journal to which the hon. member was accustomed to contribute. (Mr. EAGAR: "No.") It was a matter of some notoriety that the hon. member had been, if he was not now, a contributor to that journal. But it was not discovered until some correspondent outside divulged it that the hon. member's speech was not after all of such an extraordinary character. In the House when it was delivered, none were under the impression that there was anything noticeable in it, but on reference to this journal, it was found to be more than usually eloquent. In the remarks that the hon. member had been a contributor to this journal, he assured the hon. member he intended to speak in terms quite as complimentary as would justify the manner in which the hon. member received it; if he thought it a compliment to have his contributions inserted in that journal, among those of amateur contributors, he was quite welcome to this compliment at his (Mr. Arnold's) hands. It seemed to him (Mr. Arnold) that in bringing forward a motion of this kind—a motion intended to be a motion of censure upon the Government—the Government had no reason to complain of the mode in which it was done or of the terms in which the resolution was couched. It was unquestionably a proper one if the Opposition from the extraordinary accession of strength in the hon. member for West Sydney (Mr. Eagar), or from other circumstances felt themselves strong enough to try the question of who ought to hold the reins of Government, as it involved as a necessary result, if passed, the vacation by the Ministry of their seats. There was an issue put to the House perfectly intelligible to all, and it was because the hon. member (Mr. Eagar), for some reason or other, had chosen to deprecate this mode of putting the matter to the House, and had descended to a minor issue, that he (Mr. Arnold) should oppose the amendment. He looked upon the two things as substantially the same so far as the animus of those proposing them was concerned. It mattered very little in the ordinary proceedings of life whether one person offered another a direct insult which could not be misunderstood, or indulged in a course of action which suggested an insult—they were equally hurtful to a man's honour. It mattered very little whether a direct challenge was given, or whether, in Hibernian fashion, a coat was dragged through the dust as the symbol of a challenge. The consequence would be alike in both cases, in the latter, no doubt, the results would be unmistakable. Notwithstanding the hon. member was disposed to tone down his resolution, the answer of those hon. members who supported it was the same—the desire of those who supported the resolution as well as that of those who supported the amendment, was to humiliate, degrade, and gradually depose the Government. The supporters of the amendment desired to do by stages what would be more properly and more manfully done by the motion of the hon. member for Orange by one fell swoop. Amend and tone down the resolution as they might, the object was to censure the Government, and weaken their authority. With regard to the administration of justice, it seemed to him that all right-minded persons, whether members of the House or otherwise, ought to desire, as far as possible, to strengthen the hands of Government; he did not mean to say of any particular Government, but to strengthen the hands of Government in the abstract, to enable them to put down disorder, and punish crime effectually. This was the course almost invariably taken by leading members of Parliament and leaders of public opinion in the mother country. There the fight was between one party and another, but we seldom or never found a course taken such as would weaken the authority of Government, but what it met with reprobation by all well thinking men. The course now taken was not with the expectation of displacing the Government, but to weaken their authority and disparage the administrators of the law from the highest to the lowest. (A member: That is done by Ministers themselves.") He was not ignorant of the meaning of this remark, and should have something to say on the matter to which it referred. The speech of the hon. member for Orange seemed to embrace within its three hours' length, almost every conceivable subject, and the best answer to one-half of his speech appeared to be the other half. He (Mr. Arnold) never heard such a tissue of inconsistencies. He said a certain Judge came out here under an assumed name; that this Judge occupied a position which certainly disentitled him to the authority of a Judge or to the respect due to that office; and when unable to state anything specific about this gentleman, he said there were certain rumours and suspicions attaching to him. Now, if there was any way of attacking and disparaging a Judge worthy of the reprobation of all honest men it was this kind of base insinuation which could not be answered. It was no doubt within the province of any man to discuss the conduct and criticise the judgment of a Judge. He believed that the idea that a Judge in these matters was exempt from criticism arose from the profoundest ignorance. (Hear, hear.) It was altogether apart from the duty of the hon. member, and inconsistent with right feeling to make such an attack upon a Judge, or any other man, whose character was worth anything to him, by means of base insinuations, which were incapable of being replied to. The hon. gentleman had told them stories about this Judge, who, he believed, was held just as sacred by the body of this community as the Judges of the Supreme Court. He (Mr. A.) knew the feelings of the Judges, and he knew the feelings of the hon. member for Orange also, and he knew that that hon. gentleman wished to degrade these Judges. But, apart from these feelings, he should leave the public to judge for themselves. He had his own opinions of the object at which the hon. gentleman aimed, and the feelings by which he was influenced. The hon. member who introduced the motion commenced with a great deal of tittle tattle that was said to have been said, and these he detailed to the House. He said if he had not brought forward this motion—and he had heard it asserted that up to yesterday morning it was not decided whether it should be brought forward or not, and certainly the House was taken somewhat by surprise at it—the hon. Minister for Lands would move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of having an opportunity of expressing his opinion of the conduct of that hon. gentleman, and therefore he (Mr. A.) supposed that the hon. member, seeing that in either case he would be attacked thought he might as well move the resolution. Why did the hon. gentleman detail all this tittle tattle; and then the hon. gentleman commenced his remarks by alluding in general terms to the peculiar composition of the Government. He attacked the Colonial Secretary for having been connected with colleagues with all of whose opinions he had not agreed. The hon. gentleman stated that at one time or another the Colonial Secretary had expressed an objection to free selection, and that notwithstanding this objection he had joined the hon. Minister for Lands, forgetting at the time that it was precisely in the same degree true of himself; for, notwithstanding his objection to free selection, he consented to join the Ministry; and knowing, too, that he joined the Ministry as a tool for a certain period. But he (Mr. A.) supposed that the supporters of the Government understood also the purpose for which his services were retained. He dared to say that the Colonial Secretary when he received him knew that this tool or weapon would be likely to leave an indelible stain on his hands, and that his appointment to office could only be sustained by the necessities of the case. (Laughter.) It was upon this ground that he (Mr. A.) justified the selection at the time. So that all the hon. gentleman's prefatory remarks fell with ten thousand times greater weight upon his own head. The hon. gentleman having done this, he proceeded to make his attack; and it appeared to him that the hon. gentleman adopted a most extraordinary mode of making out a case. The House had already heard that the hon. gentleman's instructions were got from a copy book for school exercises, kept either by the hon. gentleman or his son. This book contained a summary of offences committed during the last eighteen months. It seemed to him that the better course would have been to send for a Newgate Calendar—(laughter)—and compare the state of crime with the number of the population, and leave the House to draw its own inference. Let hon. members take up a newspaper of any country, even a London paper, and they would find reports of numerous crimes, sometimes of an ordinary, and sometimes of an extraordinary character. In this colony during the time alluded to by the hon. gentleman, the crime of highway robbery had been very rife, but in London, also, there had been a season of great crime. The crime of garotting arose suddenly, and as suddenly disappeared. The crime was carried on in open day, and one member of Parliament was attacked; but was that the subject of repeated attacks on the Government? On the contrary, the House supported the Ministry in the proposals that were made to inflict new punishments upon the perpetrators of new crimes. But if such propositions were made by the Government here, they would have some honorable members screaming in their opposition to the cruel proposals of the Government, and it would be represented by them that the punishment would be more pernicious in its pain upon the offender than it would be just to those whom it was intended to protect. The hon. gentleman did nothing more than state that during a certain time a certain number of crimes had taken place; but he did not say that, notwithstanding the extraordinary state of things the Government had made arrangements for the repression of crime, and that in some instances—although too few—they had carried out that punishment upon offenders which would effectually prevent the same individuals from again participating in crime. He was only sorry that the number of those who had suffered for their crimes was not greater than it was. (Hear, hear.) He believed that when such a state of things had arisen, it was the duty of the Government to apply the law rigidly in order that life and property might be efficiently protected, and that those offenders who were engaged in an organised system of plunder might be prevented from continuing in that course. The hon. gentleman scarcely attributed this state of things to any disposition on the part of the Government to shield offenders, nor did the hon. member say that the Government had taken every possible means to punish the offenders. He forgot to show any of these circumstances that might have been censurable in the Government, and then he left the House to form its own opinion. The honorable member had done this before. It led the House to believe that the matter had been put candidly before them. The deduction upon which the House was called upon to express its opinion as contained in those resolutions was, according to the opinion of the hon. member, that the present Government were not worthy of the offices they held; and that implied that a more efficient Government could be found to fill their places. Far was it from him to think that any particular set of men were necessary to the interests of the country. It was only natural to suppose that when the House was taking a course to displace the present Government, it was prepared with one that would carry on the business of the country with greater efficiency. If in consequence of the disorders which now prevailed in the country, and of the appointment of the magistrates, and certain defects in the character of the Judges this Government no longer possessed the confidence of the country, then the hon. member had taken the proper course to displace them. He thought the House would do properly if it did displace them, if they were guilty of the charges made against them. [An hon. member: "Your throats are being cut."] Throat-cutting was not in fashion in this colony. Outside they used revolvers, and in the House they used the long bow, and he knew of no one more effective in the use of the long bow than the hon. member for East Sydney. (Laughter.) Well, with regard to the charges, what did they amount to? The hon. gentleman made some remarks in reference to the appointment of magistrates, and the first mentioned was Mr. Stenhouse; but the hon. member had scarcely alluded to him when he saw, by the expression of opinion on all sides of the House, that he had made a mistake. The hon. member coupled with the name of Mr. Stenhouse, the names of Mr. Church and Mr. Rountree, but he did not think he had convinced the House that the appointment of those gentlemen was reprehensible. It had been for the purpose of shewing that it was so that the hon. member had introduced it. And it he did not instance them with that object, with what object did he do so? He confessed that he felt in no way ashamed of being connected with these appointments, for he believed that better had seldom been made, and he would be glad indeed if he could be sure that there was no greater charge against the Government than the appointment of those persons with regard to whose character there were full opportunities from their propinquity to Sydney to make ample inquiries. The hon. and learned member had made remarks upon other appointments, and had inflicted pain and insult upon those who were associated with himself in the work of legislation, and perhaps it was unfortunate for the connections of those gentlemen that the House had not the same opportunities of satisfying themselves of the eligibility of these gentlemen, as they had in the case of gentlemen living in their immediate vicinity; but if they might draw inferences, they might fairly infer from the failure of the hon. and learned member to convince the House in the one case, that he was equally wrong in the other. The hon. and learned member had complained of the appointment of Mr. Chapman, the only reason the hon. member gave why this gentleman should not be appointed being that he was a paperhanger. No other objection was attempted to be made against him. Now he knew persons who had held a far lower social status than a paperhanger, who now filled positions much higher than that of a magistrate, and he looked upon it as the glory of our free institutions, that any man, so long as his antecedents were untainted with dishonour, should have the opportunity under a Liberal Government of raising himself to a higher position. The hon. and learned member next alluded to the case of Mr. Cary. He (Mr. A.) had already commented in terms of censure as strong as he could find language to make them in, upon the conduct of the hon. and learned member in making these vague charges upon the Judges of the land. If the hon. member had charges to make he ought to have told the House distinctly what they were; but instead of this, all was rumour and suspicion, and an injury that could not be diverted was thus done to one in the position of a Judge of the land. Then hon. and learned member had then stated that Mr. Cary had laid himself open to comment in two ways, which he then proceeded to state in such a way as that his assertion could be admitted or disproved. Then he said that Mr. Cary had received an inordinate amount of travelling expenses; and next, that he had permitted and connived at his son travelling with him, taking the same circuit as himself, and conducting cases in his Court. In so far as these charges were concerned they equally, nay much more largely, affected the conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court than they did that of Mr. Cary. The allowance the Judges of the Supreme Court received for travelling expenses was infinitely larger than that claimed by Mr. Cary. And he would ask what circumstances there were in the case of a Supreme Court Judge that should entitle him to a larger amount of travelling expenses than a District Court Judge? If there were any difference at all, to his mind it should be in favour of the District Court Judge who travelled in the outer districts of the colony where expenses were much heavier. Then with regard to the other charge, the hon. and learned member made it when he knew that he had the same case before his eyes every day. This case was that of the Judges of the Supreme Court, two of whom had sons who conducted the cases before them in that Court. He would remind the House that in regard to the Judges of the Supreme Court having relatives practising in it, there had never been such comment made as there had now been upon the conduct of Judge Cary, and the inference to be drawn from this was that the attack arose rather from a feeling against, and a desire to put down these District Courts and their Judges than from any real feeling as to the merits of the case. He spoke not of rumours, but of facts; and it was a fact that the Chief Justice allowed his son to practise before him, and his son also followed him on circuit and practised there; nay, more than that, another son was practising as an attorney in the same Court, and he believed that there was another son who was his Honor's associate—and another who, he was informed, was a lawyer's clerk. Thus, they had Stephen chief justice, Stephen associate, Stephen barrister, Stephen attorney, and Stephen attorney's clerk—a gradation very nicely adjusted from the Chief Justice all the way down to the attorney's clerk; but because this was the case he did not say that therefore justice was maladministered, or that there was even anything that was worthy of reprobation or censure in connection with it; but he said this, that if any censure were applicable to the case of Mr. Cary, it was fourfold more so to that of the Chief Justice. There was the case also of Mr. Justice Milford, which was carried one degree further. There was Milford Judge, Milford associate, Milford barrister, Milford attorney, and Milford doctor—perhaps it would be said that the last was another profession and had nothing to do with the matter; but he would show them differently, and that they might all be officially engaged in the same case upon which the Judge was called to decide. Take a case of lunacy: Milford doctor gave his certificate of the man's insanity, and the case had to be heard before Milford Judge; hereupon Milford associate was consulted on the case by Milford attorney, who at once fee'd Milford barrister, to appear before Milford Judge, to argue for the confinement of the man on the certificate of Milford doctor. Now, he did not say there was anything wrong in this. If the parties were to advertise shewing the peculiar advantages that the family connections secured to suitors, with some such remark as this—"verdicts guaranteed,"—or something to that effect,—then, indeed, it might be objectionable and prejudicial to the administration of justice. But there was nothing of the kind, and the Judges were above suspicion. He, for one, would never suspect a British Judge. He had too high a reverence for the very name of Judge. He insisted upon his right to attack or criticise the individual, but at the same time the office of a Judge he held in the greatest reverence, and would never for a moment permit it to be tampered with. He was not saying this with a view to attack the Judges of the Supreme Court, but solely in reply to the hon. member for Orange, and such a reply seemed to him to be quite legitimate. It was also known perfectly well that between Judge Wise and a member of the bar there was a close connection; but that fact bred no suspicion in his mind as to the purity of that Judge's conduct; but he said this, that if these connections were to be commented on at all, it was just as reasonable to suspect that Justice Wise was influenced on the bench by his relationship to Sir William Manning as to suppose that Mr. Cary would be influenced by the conduct of a case by the son. He did not believe anything of the kind; but if he had done so, he would not have hesitated long ago in calling the attention of the House to the circumstances, and of co-operating with hon. members opposite to prevent its continuance. Though he thought it desirable to avoid such connections, if possible, yet the circumstances of this colony prevented a rigid observance of what in other countries would be regarded as a breach of professional decorum. In England it was not usual for sons to practise before their fathers, and there was one instance on record where a Judge declared that he would not sit on the bench if his son insisted upon his privilege of appearing and pleading before him. Such a rule would seem to imply that some disadvantage, or likelihood of suspicion, as attaching to such an arrangement, But he would say nothing more about that part of the matter. The hon. gentleman had alluded to Judge Francis, to Judge Blake, and to other Judges, and had commented with more or less of censure upon their various appointments; and with regard to Mr. Justice Cary he had asserted, as an additional charge against that gentleman, certain conduct of his whilst sitting on the bench at Wellington or Orange, he forgot which. That conduct of Judge Cary's was in reference to the verdict of a jury upon which the Judge had animadverted with severity; and, he thought the hon. gentleman said, had refused to go on with the case subject to the verdict of that jury with whose conduct he found fault. Now he (Mr. A.) had not taken the trouble to look up cases, but he was perfectly satisfied from his own recollection, without going more minutely into the matter—and he had no doubt other hon. members' recollections would serve them in the same matter—that it had been by no means an unusual thing with the Judges in England to positively refuse to receive the verdict of the jury. He was not sure that there were not a great many cases in which Judges had flung back the verdicts of juries in their faces with a view to obtain a different result. [Mr. SAMUEL: They never recommended a court to be removed.] He was not sure whether or not that was the case, but the Judges there were surrounded with different circumstances. In a district such as Wellington or Orange the choice of jurors was extremely limited, and if the Judge saw in a district of that kind local prejudices working results inconsistent with the administration of justice, it did seem to him (Mr. A) a matter upon which they might reflect before coming to the conclusion that the whole of the blame was attachable to the Judge and none of it to the jurors. But the hon. gentleman had scarcely left that part of the conduct of Judge Cary—had scarcely ceased in his censure—before he began to comment on the conduct of Mr. Justice Wise in having paid undue deference to it. It was impossible to furnish a better answer of one half of the gentleman's speech than by opposing to it the other half. Then they had the comments of the hon. member upon the impropriety of the remarks made by the hon. Secretary for Lands, in criticising a judgment of the Court, or rather upon certain remarks introduced into that judgment. Did the hon. gentleman himself never comment upon the conduct of a Judge even of the Supreme Court in terms of far greater reprehension and censure? Did he never, after having been engaged as an advocate for a criminal, use his influence and his talents to attack a Judge for the purpose of preventing the carrying out of the sentence? (Hear, hear.) If he had not done it under his proper name—if he had done it in a covert manner;—if he had shielded himself under an unknown name, his conduct was not the less reprehensible if he could be recognised as the person concerned; and he believed the hon. member would could not deny that he had censured the conduct and endeavoured to degrade the position of a Judge with regard to a particular transaction in which he himself was advocate—by comments of extraordinary severity in the newspapers. The hon. member had alluded to Mr. Chambers in terms of harshness which he was not justified in applying to that gentleman. He had described him as a defaulter, in such a way as to lead to the inference that he had been guilty of some moral delinquency. Such a state of things had never been shown against Mr. Chambers. It had been shown that Mr. Chambers had been extremely negligent in his accounts, and that when he was called to square them up the data were extremely defective. And this he thought was explained by Mr. Chambers in some degree satisfactorily to the Government, for no steps were taken against that gentleman, whom, however, he did not desire to shield from all blame in reference to this matter. Then they had the speech of the hon. member for East Sydney, which he confessed was so metaphysical and confused that he could not comprehend it. The hon. member had used the midnight oil in preparing certain passages of his speech, and his great effort to hook those passages on to the extempore parts involved the whole in utter confusion. The only thing which could be understood was, that at all hazards the Government were to be censured. He did not blame the hon. gentleman for desiring the position he sought, for he was much better fitted to occupy a seat on the Government benches than some who were looking on with eager eyes. (Laughter.) But why did not the hon. member avow his opposition? From what the hon. gentleman told the electors, they imagined that he was coming into the House as an impartial observer—that he would take his seat as a sort of arbitrator between the Government and the Opposition. (Laughter.) That he would support the Government when they were right. (Mr. FORSTER: They never are.) The hon. member said the Government never were right. Perhaps the hon. gentleman could justify the course he was pursuing with the statement he made on the hustings. The hon. member for West Sydney had treated them to a great harangue. He found no fault with the quality of that speech. He was glad of an accession to the House of a gentleman whose talent as a debater would increase the credit of the House, and perhaps the confidence of the people in the ability of its members to discharge their business. But it struck him that that speech was one of the most wishy-washy things that he had ever listened to in his life. (Laughter.) What was there in it except a tissue of common-places and contradictions? The hon. member commenced by giving up his case and took away all the interest in the debate by hoisting the white flag and surrendering. And when the whole country was looking on in the expectation that the great member for Orange and the member for West Sydney were going to make a vigorous attack upon the Government, all their hopes were dashed away by a few of the first sentences of the hon. member for West Sydney! The hon. gentleman explained his prophetic language by informing the House of the composition of its Government side, and told them that the Government supporters were stimulated by hopes of reward. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. A.) looked round to see which of the members was stimulated by that degraded feeling. He could not see one hon. member amongst the Government supporters at all likely to be so actuated. (Laughter.) He saw one or two hon. members opposite, but he did not see one member on the Government side likely to be at all influenced by feelings of that kind, or who had ever been accustomed in his ordinary career—in the prosecution of his business in life—to sell his services to any one. He looked over to see if by any accident the ordinary Government supporters had got on the Opposition side—(laughter)—and he confessed he did recognise one or two faces of hungry aspect—(continued laughter)—men who, it seemed to him, might come within the category of those who might be influenced in their conduct by some appreciation of the power of the Government to reward services of some kind; and it did seem to him moreover that the statement that the Government had been accustomed to buy off their supporters was one calculated to influence some hon. members of the Opposition far more than the contrary feeling. (Laughter.) It must be deplorable indeed if they had such a state of things in existence as that described by the hon. member for West Sydney—if they had a Government and all its supporters bought! They certainly had had the members of the Opposition up to that time completely sold. (Laughter.) Hon. members said that they did not live in the hope of a better Government than that which occupied the Treasury benches; and that they had no hope of their amendment, because they were secure in their position. If that was a just, right, and true state of things, why were all those efforts made? Why did the hon. member for West Sydney give up his time and devote himself to politics, which he was sure he did for the purpose of producing a change beneficial to the country? If he was convinced that that could never be brought about, why did he not go back to his ordinary pursuits, where he might occupy himself more profitably to himself and to the country? (Laughter.) Then they were told, in screaming language, that it was of no use for them to try to beat the Government on this question, and they were further informed that the Government had a hard, tough skin—one which rendered them, as it would seem, impervious to attack, so much so, that it was all but impossible to prevail against them. The hon. member had not ended there in his description of them, for he had hardly got the words out in which he had expressed these ideas, before he went on to speak of the Government as "unduly sensitive," "agonizing at every pore"—although how they could be described as anything of the kind when they were so hopelessly thick-skinned, was what he confessed himself wholly unable to comprehend. (Hear, hear) The hon. member had also said that it was a lamentable thing that the power of dissolving the House in such a state of things should be in the power of the hon. the Chief Secretary. In saying that the hon. member had been utterly mistaken; the power of dissolution did not rest with the Ministry—it was one of the most jealously guarded prerogatives of the Crown. The hon. member ought to have known that, for it was one of the first principles of political science. The hon. member must be sadly deficient in political knowledge if he was not aware of this fact. No such threat as the hon. member had appeared to presuppose had ever been held out to any Minister, to himself, or any of his colleagues. (Hear.) Then they had, in the hon. member's speech, contradictory statements as to the Opposition in the Assembly, which was spoken of as strongly opposed to the Government, and afterwards completely subservient thereto. What were they to think of that—what were they to think of any attack complicated with such singular inconsistencies and contradictions? He left it to hon. members to say whether such an attack on the Government as they had heard was one of which the real motive was the common good of all; or whether it was not, on the other hand, the mere ebullition of nothing better than party feeling. Was it made for party purposes, or did it really emanate from an honest desire to put an end to that career of crime which was unhappily too prevalent in the country? It was for the House to judge and determine. He hoped, as the House had been occupied by a long discussion of this matter, that the House would reject the amendment and affirm or negative the original motion. He trusted that the House would insist upon the original motion, and vote upon it in its unaltered, unedited, and unsubtracted form. (Hear, hear.) It was the too common custom of some hon. members, when they found that a strong motion could not be carried, to dilute it down to such terms that its acceptance or rejection became a matter of very little importance. But whether the House voted on the amendment or on the original motion, the object of both was one and the same—the degradation and humiliation of the Government. (Hear, hear.) Such a course was not the course which it was consistent with the dignity of the House to take. What they ought rather to desire to see was this—that the hands of the Government, under the existing state of affairs, should be strengthened as much as possible. It was undeniable that crime had increased; but that it should have so increased was not the fault of the Government. Much of the increase of the crime was in a great measure to be attributed to the prosperity which had attended the industrial efforts of the people in the interior of this country. He would ask hon. members whether it was not more the duty of hon. members of that House, in the present state of things, to strengthen the hands of the Government than to neutralise the efforts it was making for the suppression of crime. He (Mr. Arnold) did not desire to cast any censure upon any parties as regarded the present state of things. But he did say this, that the present prevalence of crime was far more attributable to the kind of sympathy which had been expressed by persons in high places for criminals than to any shortcomings on the part of the Government, or defective working of the police system. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps, before he concluded, he might possibly be expected to reply to some remarks which had fallen from the hon. member for Central Cumberland. He had almost forgotten that hon. member, and it would not, perhaps, be much consequence if he had. (Laughter) But the hon. member would, no doubt, feel hurt if he altogether passed over what he had said against him. There was something which the hon. member had said about Mr. A, Mr. B, and Mr. C, which he (Mr. Arnold), did not comprehend, and then the hon. member had charged him with having dined with a common contractor, and with having danced with a washerwoman. (Laughter.) He begged to assure the hon. member that he had drawn much upon his imagination in what he had thought proper to impute to him. He said this in all candour; not that if he had really met with a lady of prepossessing exterior, engaged in the avocation alluded to, he should have had any objection to have danced with her. (Laughter.) He had not, however, been so fortunate, as the hon. member had been pleased to assume. He had, it was true, at the time indicated, dined at Liverpool, and spent a very pleasant day, and was, moreover, under the impression that "a common contractor" had actually sat with him at the same table. [Mr. EAGAR: "I said a Government contractor."] He was not sure whether the hon. member had said "common" contractor in the House that evening, or whether he had used the term elsewhere, but he believed that the term had been used by him. However, if this assumed dancing with a washerwoman, and dining with a contractor, was to turn the scale against the Ministry—(laughter)—the House would do well to come to a conclusion on the matter, as a good lesson to all who might afterwards hold the office he now held. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) It might have the effect of teaching those who came after him what was due to the dignity of the position he had the honour to fulfil. He asked the House to consider whether there was any substantial ground for the charges which had been brought against the Government—or whether the Government deserved the censure which the hon. member for Orange had sought to cast upon them. With this feeling he left the matter in the hands of the House, perfectly satisfied to retire from the position he held if the House thought the administration of justice had suffered in the hands of the present Government. At the same time demanding, as he thought he had a right to do on behalf of the Government, that the question whether they had or had not maladministered this important province of the Government had been made out against the Government. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. EAGAR said, in explanation, that he had not written a line for the *Empire* since April 1859.

Mr. DALGLEISH said they had listened for two hours to an address from the Minister of Works in answer to the speeches of hon. members, and more especially to the speech of the hon. member for Orange; but he asked the House whether the hon. member had attempted to answer the subject of this motion, or the charges which had been preferred against the Government. The hon. member had made counter-charges, and said that the speech of the hon. member for Orange was contradicted by itself; but this assertion was not supported by any proof. The Minister for Works had spoken at some length in favour of strengthening the administration of justice; but he asked if the hon. member's speeches on a former occasion had not shown a great want of respect for the Judges. He quoted from the speech delivered by the hon. member on the 3rd April, 1861, with regard to the Chief Justice, and asked whether anything could be more detrimental to the administration of justice than his opinion on that occasion, more especially as they came from him not only as a member of the House, but also as a member of the Government. So much therefore for the opinions which they had heard from the hon. member to-night. They all know how he could use the power of speech, and clothe his thoughts, and give a different colouring to statements which he made, and which were at variance to his opinions. They knew when the hon. Minister for Works was in a difficulty he never hesitated to prevaricate, as he had when alluding to the hon. member for East Sydney (Mr. Eagar).

Mr. SPEAKER called the hon. member to order. It was not right to use the word "prevaricate."

Mr. DALGLEISH was at a loss how to express himself in other words.

Mr. SPEAKER said it was ruled in the House of Commons that the word "prevaricate" was unparliamentary.

Mr. DALGLEISH: And yet hon. members sometimes said something that had been stated was wholly untrue. He, however, had no objection to withdraw the word "prevaricate" in respect to Mr. Speaker's position in the chair; and instead of it would say the hon. member had perverted the right use of language in attempting to state that he did not make use of the words that the allusion of the hon. member for East Sydney appeared in the paper to which he contributed. He did not know that the fact of the hon. member's speech being eulogised had anything to do with the question before the House, or was necessary in order for the House to arrive at a correct conclusion. The hon. member had told them that the mover of the resolution had brought it forward with a great deal of tittle tattle, and had reproached the Colonial Secretary with his choice of the Attorney-General as a colleague. Now he asked hon. members if, in the face of the speech made on a former occasion in 1856 by the Colonial Secretary, he was justified in making this choice. There was no change in the Attorney-General. He was the same man, and there was nothing to show anything was changed in his life or political opinions, and he asked if this description of his was worthy of him—how it was he had now called to his counsels a gentleman whom he had spoken of in such strong language. (The hon. member quoted from the speech of the Colonial Secretary with regard to the character he had given of the Attorney-General.) He asked was it less an insult to the moral feeling of the country now than it was then, when he accepted as his colleague the man he had formerly denounced as a blackleg, a seducer, and an adulterer? He asked whether the conduct of the Government, in regard to the election of this gentleman, had been correct? He was informed that money was spent and public-houses kept open, and that the hon. member went about, as stated by his opponent, with the grog bottle in his hand and the electoral roll, and yet he only obtained a majority of the narrowest description. When they remembered that the whole of the Government resources had been called into requisition to obtain this result—when he was told that the hon. and rev. member had written up to the electors to give their support to the Attorney-General, he thought they had a right to ask whether the rumours that had been spread with regard to this election were well founded? He held that scenes like these were altogether disgraceful, and redounded little to the credit of the Government. This ought to have its due weight in discussing a motion such as this. The question was whether the Police Act had been carried out in such a way as it ought to have been, and that question the Secretary for Works had never dared to approach. If there was anything showing that the position of the Government was indefensible it was this, that hon. members who stood up to defend the Government had altogether failed to approach this subject. There was a distinct charge against them that through their maladministration life and property were insecure—that ample means had been provided by Parliament to afford the required protection, but that from the improper exercise of patronage in appointments, and other causes of inefficiency, had arisen such a system of crime as to render life and property in the colony totally insecure. The Government were upon their trial, and these charges they had failed to meet in the way they demanded. He hoped the House would deal with the motion in its integrity. Although the amendment was far more likely to be carried, and although the censure would be equal, it weakened the chances of carrying the resolution. It had been said that hon. members on the Government benches had no other consideration than the public good in view, but nothing had been adduced to confirm this assertion; and at the same time it was said that all the expectancies were with hon. members of the Opposition. Now he would just call attention to the cases of a few hon. members, some of whom, having for a time sat on the Government benches, vacated their seats, and the number amounted to a baker's dozen. Mr. Chambers was elected, but never took his seat, preferring to take the position of Crown Prosecutor. It had been said that this gentleman had been wrongly described as a public defaulter. The Secretary for Lands thought the more appropriate terms would be that he had been a "little loose in his accounts." Had he been in any other position than a Government protege, this gentleman would have been put upon his trial as a felon. Mr. Owen, a Government supporter, was made a Judge; Mr. Cooper, another supporter, was made a gold commissioner; and Mr. Garrett, a thick and thin supporter, was made a stipendiary magistrate. Mr. Markham, a Government supporter, who at first opposed the Police Act, and then assented to it, was made a police inspector. Then there was Mr. Blake: he was not taken from the Opposition benches to be made a Judge. Mr. Parkes, they know, in a moment of weakness—(laughter)—for he was a strong-minded man—allowed the Government to persuade him to accept an appointment of £1600 a year. Of the appointment of Mr. Dick, who accepted the position of Inspector of Titles under the Lands' Titles Act, he admitted there was nothing to find fault with. Mr. Lewis' a Government supporter, was now an inspector of coal-mines; Mr. Hoskins was on the public works; Mr. Buchanan, whose extraordinary zeal in support of the Government did them occasional damage, also received a small salaried appointment. The thirteenth was Mr. Holden, whose remarkable absence, when his presence was not wanted by the Government on the State-aid question, was followed by a lucrative appointment. He might now come to those hon. members who still occupied seats on the Government benches. Among these was Mr. Morrice, who was scarcely ever known to vote against the Government on a Government question, for which he, no doubt, would have his reward. Mr. Bell had received his sop in the shape of having £200 put on the Estimates for a Queen's Plate, and when he came into the House to divide, he looked to see on which side the Government were. [Mr. ROBERTSON: No; he looks to see where you are.] Another supporter was the hon. member for Liverpool Plains, who always appeared to be among those for whom a suitable appointment was obtainable. Mr. Caldwell, another supporter, might not, perhaps, be looking for a lucrative appointment, but he had been placed on the Commission of the Peace. The hon. member for Morpeth was never known to vote against the Government, and it must be stated at the same time, that he had valuable property in the township of Morpeth which would be greatly benefited by the Government carrying a line of railway to it.

Mr. CLOSE said that it appeared that the hon. member was corrupt himself, and imputed motives to other hon. members.

Mr. SPEAKER said the hon. member for Sydney West (Mr. Dalgleish) was not in order in imputing motives to members of that House.

Mr. DALGLEISH said he had not imputed motives, but he had only shown what might tend to influence the feelings or warp the judgment of hon. members.

Mr. SPEAKER said it was irregular to insinuate that

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1479616

personal considerations might weigh with hon. members, as they were supposed to act from a sense of duty.

Mr. DALGLEISH said he should not have pursued the course he had, had not the hon. Minister for Works said he saw on this side of the House hon. members who could be bought.

Mr. SPEAKER said he did not hear the hon. Minister for Works make that remark or he should have stopped him.

Mr. DALGLEISH said he should be in order in reading the names of those hon. members who invariably voted with the Government. There were Mr. Joseph Eckford, Mr. Flett—who recently received £700 for fencing—material fencing, not fencing in the House (laughter); Mr. Garrett, who might be expected to have feelings of gratitude for family favours received and expected, his father having received an appointment, and he (Mr. D.) had no doubt that that hon. gentleman would be comfortably provided for as Chairman of Committees; the member for Newcastle, Mr. Hannell, who had a brother, a son, and a son-in-law in the public service, and who received £1000 as compensation for land said to be injured, but which he (Mr. D.) believed had been improved. Then there were Mr. Haworth, the member for Central Cumberland, Mr. Laycock, and Mr. Ryan. [Mr. RYAN: I as often vote against the Government as for them.] He (Mr. D.) never knew him to vote against the Government on any important question. Then there was the hon. member for St. Leonards (Mr. Shepherd) who had also received £300 for fencing, and had recently been made a magistrate. The last upon the list was Mr. Weekes, who had created the office of inspector of sugar refineries, and placed his son in it at a good salary, he having left a bank to take it. He should not have prepared this list, but for the hon. Minister for Lands remarking that on that side of the House he saw nothing but purity.

Mr. MORRICE said he had been found voting against the Government as often as for them.

Mr. DALGLEISH said he should take careful notes of the honorable gentleman's votes against the Government in the future, so that he might be able to refer to them; but in the meantime he had no remembrance of such votes. There was one name he had omitted from the list, and that was the name of the hon. member for the Lower Hunter, who, it would be remembered, introduced certain resolutions on the state of the country, when it was found that the Government had arranged to have the matter referred to a select committee. He might take this opportunity to state that he did not agree with all the remarks of the honorable member for Orange. He had thrown reflections upon a large class of the community; he had stigmatised them as being uneducated, and spoke of it as if it were a crime. The learned Attorney-General had also frequently made strictures of that kind; but he would ask the honorable gentleman to whom he owed his position here to-day but to the uneducated people of East Maitland? Whatever might be said of the array of cases quoted by the hon. member for Orange, they were facts, and this could not be got over. They might be laughed at as school exercises, but they could not be shown to be false. In answer to them, all the hon. Secretary for Works had said was that he was sorry that more had not been hung, and that those who had committed offences had not been punished; but had the hon. Secretary never done anything to prevent persons from receiving the punishment that ought in justice to have fallen on them? Had the hon. gentleman lost all remembrance of the past, when he had exerted himself in order that those who had committed crime might go unpunished? But to refer to a more recent case, he would ask if the hon. Secretary had not done all in his power to prevent Manns from being executed? And after this were the opponents of capital punishment to be told that, because of the opinions they held, they were to blame for the present state of things? It was not they, but the Government and its ill-regulated punishment that caused the mischief. If crime were punished suitably and constantly, and if accomplices, after giving evidence were deported from the country, instead of being taken into Government pay, crime would have a better chance of being checked. But to take a man into the pay of the police after he had given false information in order to secure the escape of some of the gang and the destruction of others, was to increase the spread of crime by holding out a bonus on its commission. Then the hon. Secretary had stated that those members who took advantage of their position in this House to make statements about those in high positions, were despicable characters; but he would ask that hon. gentleman if he had not himself done worse than this? He would ask him if he had not made use of his position in the Government to wound to official death, those who were gentlemen equally with himself? Had he not made an accusation of forgery against a person who had no opportunity of denying it?—who was a poor man it was true, but it was on that very account the more discreditable to attack him. The hon. Secretary had alluded to the charges made against Judge Cary; and one charge was very clearly and distinctly made, that this gentleman had drawn from the public treasury a larger sum for travelling expenses than he was entitled to. And how had the hon. Secretary answered it; had he refuted it? No; instead of denying it, all he said was that the Judges of the Supreme Court drew much more than this. The hon. gentleman, however, forgot the difference of position of the two Judges. Then, again, as to Mr. Cary's son, the charge was not that he allowed his son to plead before him, but that there was a leaning to his son's side in every case in which he was employed, and suitors were under that impression, and therefore employed him. No such charge, however, had ever been made in the case of the Judges of the Supreme Court; so that in both respects the two cases were entirely different. Another thing against Mr. Cary was that he was in the habit of stopping at suitors' houses, but there was no evidence of such a practice on the part of the Judges. Thus, there was no parallel between the cases in any one way; and in seeking to establish it, all that the hon. Secretary had sought to do had been to endeavour to drag down those against whom he had a personal antipathy—the best way of doing which the hon. gentleman conceived to be by comparing them with such a one as Judge Cary. But amusing as the hon. Secretary had made his remarks, he was quite sure that the House would not be led away by any such statement. Besides a charge of forgery upon one gentleman, the hon. Secretary had also charged Mr. Martin Gardiner with offences which were altogether unfounded; and merely because he possessed talents that other persons in the department were deficient of, he had been sacrificed and hunted out of official life. The hon. member had promised an investigation of this case, and had he performed his promise? No. But instead of doing so, he delegated his task to the very person who was really accused;—he appointed Mr. Whitton to make the inquiry. And what was to be expected from such an investigation? He would scarcely report against himself, because if disorganization were shown to exist in the department, then he must be in fault. If this were the only inquiry to be made, then this alone was sufficient to warrant the carrying of a want of confidence motion. But there were greater reasons for it than he should now deal with in conclusion. The question was whether the administration of the Police Act was such as the country demanded. There was nothing in the Act itself that would render its working abortive. It was said that one of its evils was the system of centralization; but that was not essentially necessary, nor was it inflexible, since it was capable of modification. If the police were inefficient, who was to blame? No one but the Government, whose ill-bestowal of their patronage had caused the offices of the police force to be filled by their own supporters and blood relations. One officer of the police was a son-in-law of the hon. Secretary for Lands—quite unfit physically for the performance of the duties required. If he had to use the ordinary police sabre he would have to draw it "at twice." (Laughter.) And yet this was the sort of man the Government had sent to capture bushrangers! It was then said that Mr. Black was too heavy — that he killed all the horses he rode. But there was no reason why he should be employed in that particular service; or if there was, there was nothing to prevent the Government getting an elephant for him if necessary. (Laughter.) It was said that the police were regarded with contempt by the people of the country; but why was that? It was not because of any remarks which had been made in that House, but because of the manner in which the old servants of the Government had been superseded. This had broken the spirit of the police, and their reputation had been injured by some of their own number. It was what had transpired outside the House that had degraded the police in the eyes of the public. In what way had Sir Frederick Pottinger reflected credit on the force? Did he reflect any credit on the police when he was engaged in that drunken brawl in consequence of which the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government sent him a paternal letter? Did it reflect any credit on the Government when two men met by a tame emu rushed back to the place whence they came and reported that they had been attacked by bushrangers? (Laughter.) Did it reflect any credit on the police when they were continually catching the wrong man?—when they were sent to catch a notorious bushranger, and when they caught his brother. (Laughter.) He had been told by hon. members of the House that one of the sons of the Inspector of Police had been guilty of appearing in the witness-box of the Central Police Court in a manner disgraceful to himself and to the force. He asserted that on the authority of members of Parliament who had spoken to him. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Driver.) Was it such things that had brought the police into contempt, or the statements made in regard to them? They found members of the police force themselves committing breaches of the peace against the inhabitants of the city, officers of the police force were accused of being carried drunk to their quarters by their own men. It would be those things which would redound to the discredit of the police force and of the Government. It was because those things were done that the force had fallen into disrepute and public confidence was lost. It was not because of the Act itself. Although he had objected to that Act, he had never placed the slightest obstacle in the way of carrying out its provisions in their integrity. The Colonial Secretary had been voted every farthing he had asked, and had expended nearly twice as much as he had voted. (Laughter.) The force had failed, not through anything inherent in the bill, but through the total incapacity of those whom the hon. gentleman had appointed to carry it out. If that bill was brought up by himself (Mr. Cowper) and the Inspector-General, was not the whole case forecast? Therefore the plea of no time was a futile one. They had both ample time and money, and if the police were a failure, who were responsible for that failure? It was the Government of the country. If life and property were insecure, whom were they to hold responsible? It was the Government of the country. The hon. gentleman last night only read over half the appointments; he dared not read the whole, notwithstanding his picked majority—his brute force majority, without thought, intellect, sense, or feeling. He had lost all faith and hope in the Government, and he looked to the country. If there was anything he could do to force the Government to go to the country he would do it. As far as he was concerned, the Estimates should not pass until an appeal had been made to the country, for there was now in the House a majority of brute force which did not represent the country. (Hear, hear.) He would support the motion of Mr. Martin's, although he differed from that gentleman in political principles, and had no reason to hold him in any respect personally. He overlooked the man and looked only at the motion. (Hear, hear.) He protested against the unblushing corruption and maladministration of the Government, and hoped the public would petition for a dissolution of the Assembly.

Mr. T. RYAN said that he must deny the assertion that he had, on most occasions, voted for the present Government, he had only voted for them when he believed them to be on the right side. He had intended when he first came into the House to support the powers that be, and that he would abstain from offering any obstruction to the passing of such measures as he conceived to be for the good of the country. Still he was not committed to the support of the Government without he saw good reason to support them. He denied that he had been the means of having a station made on his own property for his own personal advantage. Such was not the case; his property had been actually depreciated by the fixing of the station where it was, instead of being thereby enhanced. He had not come into that House as the hon. member for Sydney East had, to offer a vexatious and factious opposition; he had come there to support all those measures which he thought for the common good, whether they were or not supported by the Government. He had never been made a magistrate by the Government—nor had ever sought such appointment. (Hear, hear.) He did not allow any such considerations to influence his vote. He had given his adhesion to the acts of the Government only when he thought that they deserved it, and when they did deserve it he had not withheld it. He could not agree with the censure attempted to be cast upon the present police system. The police force under the old system were kept under the beck and call of the local magistracy—compelled to dance attendance upon the magistrates, hold their horses, and obey them as servants. Such a state of things it was high time to put a stop to altogether. He fearlessly expressed his opinion that an entire alteration of the old police system was indispensably necessary, and that it did not come a bit too soon. (Hear, hear.) As to the present prevalence of crime, it must be viewed as being, to a great extent, a thing apart from the present police system. The fact of the matter was that the bushrangers had the start of them—(laughter)—and had so obtained a vantage-ground before effectual steps could be taken against them. He believed also that it was the cowardice of many of the parties who allowed themselves to be robbed which had given such a great impunity to these robberies. It was perfectly disgraceful to think that fifteen or sixteen persons had been robbed by one person—robbed even by a boy. (Hear, hear.) He did not pity those who could so shamefully give way, and allow themselves to be so robbed. He did not pity them in the least; they were bound to have defended themselves unless in the presence of an overpowering force. He had made it his business whilst at Young to enquire of respectable diggers there into what was the general character of Sir Frederick Pottinger as an officer, and he had been told that he was a most efficient officer. He was not, as some had taken upon themselves to state, deficient in courage, but, on the contrary, was universally looked upon by the diggers up there as a brave and fearless man. He might perhaps be somewhat wanting in experience, but he was certainly not wanting in courage; those who had said so would not dare to say so out of doors, and were not worthy to clean the shoes of the officer they so misrepresented. (Ironical cheers from the Opposition.) He said it fearlessly, and thought it was beneath honorable members to shelter themselves behind the walls of this House whilst they assailed the character of officers whom they should rather protect.

Mr. HARPUR: I stood to what I said outside, and he did not ask me to give him satisfaction.

Mr. EGAN: I have got your apology.

Mr. HARPUR: It is false. (Cries of Order, order.)

Mr. RYAN continued: He had much pleasure in having arrived in time to vote with the Government, although he believed they would have a sweeping majority on this occasion.

Mr. MORIARTY moved that the debate be adjourned to to-morrow, and take precedence of all other business.

The motion was put, and carried.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, the House adjourned, at a quarter to twelve o'clock, to three o'clock to-morrow (this day).

SCAB IN SHEEP.—A correspondent reports that a meeting of sheepowners was held at Glen Innes on the 11th instant, Mr. D. K. M'Intyre in the chair, when the following resolutions and amendments were duly proposed, seconded, and adopted by the meeting:—(1.) "That this meeting views with alarm the great spread of the disease in sheep known as scab, and deems it necessary (as the only means of preserving the present sound sheep from infection) that all diseased sheep should be immediately destroyed." (2.) "That the present compensation allowed for sheep destroyed under the Scab Act is inadequate, and this meeting recommends that a further allowance of three shillings per head be paid for all sheep that have been or may hereafter be destroyed under the provisions of the Act." An amendment on the above was proposed, viz., "That an allowance of five shillings per head be the amount of compensation given for all sheep destroyed under the provisions of the Act." Having been seconded, it was carried by a majority of the meeting. (3.) "That the Legislature be respectfully urged to take immediate steps for the prevention of sheep travelling from Liverpool Plains or other infected districts into New England, which is at present *free from scab*." (4.) "That a petition, embodying the sense of the above resolutions, be drawn up, and presented to the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales by our member, Mr. Hugh Gordon." This closed the proceedings.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man, named Richard William Pimlott, employed as trumpeter at the Horse Police Barracks, died very suddenly yesterday morning. The following particulars of the distressing circumstance have been ascertained:—On the 5th April last the deceased fell from a horse, when his back was severely injured, and it was not until about five days ago that he was discharged from the sick list. He spent Tuesday evening in the company of a female friend, at the house of her parents, in Parramatta-street, to whom it is understood he was engaged to be married. He complained of a cold in his chest, and, declining supper, was induced to drink a glass of rum. His friend returned with him to the barracks at a little after ten o'clock, and waited nearly half-an-hour at the gate until his return. Having attended to some matters at the canteen, of which he had charge, he went to the gate, but, becoming suddenly unwell, was unable to go home with his friend, as he had intended; when they were going away, Pimlott, having walked a few paces up the yard, staggered and fell. His friend called two gentlemen who were passing, and also fetched one of the troopers to the assistance of the unfortunate man. Deceased was removed into the barrack, and Dr. Aitkin was soon in attendance, and prescribed for him. Pimlott, however, lingered in a state of partial unconsciousness until three o'clock on the following morning, when he died. Deceased was a man of temperate habits, and it is thought that death resulted from epileptic fits, produced probably by disease in the brain. The City Coroner began an inquest at the barracks yesterday, and examined some witnesses. The investigation was adjourned until Friday, to allow time for a *post mortem* examination.

MARRICKVILLE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the council took place at 7 p.m. on the 14th instant. Present—Councillors Beer, Amner, Andreas, and Moseley. Mr. Beer in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A letter from Mr. Hodges respecting the state of Weymes-street was next read. The clerk was instructed to inform Mr. Hodges that the council will be prepared to undertake the repair of the street in question as soon as the state of the weather will permit. The report of the improvement committee on the Unwin Bridge Road, laid upon the table at the last meeting, was then adopted, on the motion of Mr. Amner, seconded by Mr. Moseley; and on the motion of Mr. Amner, seconded by Mr. Andreas, the report of the improvement committee on the Addison and Illawarra Roads was also adopted. Pursuant to notice, Mr. Beer then moved, "That the thanks of this council be awarded to the auditors, Messrs. Turner and Chambers, for auditing the accounts of the municipality." The motion was seconded by Mr. Andreas and carried. The council then proceeded to open tenders for the formation of certain portions of the Stanmore Road, and accepted Stephen Loft's tender for the portion adjoining the Newtown Municipality, and James Cartright's tender for the portion between the water reserve and Eaton cottage. It was then proposed by Mr. Amner, seconded by Mr. Moseley, and carried, "That the proposed new culvert on the Stanmore Road be placed opposite the centre of the water reserve." On the motion of Mr. Andreas, seconded by Mr. Amner, the clerk was instructed to have a small timber culvert erected on the Swamp Road. It was then proposed by Mr. Andreas, seconded by Mr. Moseley, and carried, "That the clerk be instructed to issue the rate notices for the present half-year forthwith. The finance committee passed sundry accounts furnished by the clerk, amounting to £26 19s. 6d., and brought up their report. On the motion of Mr. Andreas, seconded by Mr. Moseley, the report was adopted, and payment authorised. It was then proposed by Mr. Moseley, seconded by Mr. Andreas, and carried, "That the clerk receive an advance of £25 to pay expenses until the next meeting." The council then rose.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS IN TASMANIA.—Our neighbours in Tasmania appear to have some Customs regulations of a very extraordinary character. The *H. T. Mercury* of the 8th gives the following as a specimen of their operation:—"A most annoying act of official interference was perpetrated yesterday afternoon, alongside the Tasmania. A saloon passenger, named Johnstone, having remained on board until past four o'clock, was taking a small box on shore with him, containing his personal luggage required for immediate use, when he was stopped by one of the Customs weighers, and informed that the box could not be allowed to leave the ship, as it was after hours. Mr. Johnstone protested, and stated that the box only contained his personal luggage, which he particularly required. The officer, however, insisted, and Mr. Johnstone then offered him the key, and invited him to examine its contents, and to see that nothing dutiable was included. Even this reasonable suggestion was, however, declined, and an altercation ensued, which caused a crowd of persons to collect. Eventually, Mr. Johnstone had to borrow a bag from the mate of the steamer, unpack his box, and carry the contents away in the bag, leaving the empty package (which, we presume, was considered dutiable) in the hands of the zealous officer."

CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST THE REV. VINCENT GEORGE WILLIAMS.—This case came on for hearing at the Murrurundi Police Court on the 13th instant, and lasted nearly five hours. The presiding magistrates were Messrs. W. Martyn and F. White. Eight witnesses were called. The case arose out of a civil action tried last District Court at Murrurundi, on the 4th July, before Judge Purefoy. In that action Vincent George Williams, the present defendant, was plaintiff, and George Gray Brodie and Alexander Brodie were the defendants. The plaintiff sued for £45, or a quarter's salary for acting as the minister to the Presbyterian Church, Murrurundi. At that trial a verdict was given by the Judge for the plaintiff for £45. From evidence given by the plaintiff on that trial the present charge of perjury had arisen. In the information there were five distinct charges of perjury laid against defendant, he having denied at the trial that certain words which he had made use of at a committee meeting of the members of the Presbyterian Church, on the 10th June, 1862, were so made use of by him. These words in substance and effect were as follows:—That the defendant never said "he would steer for Sydney;" that he never asked the committee to settle with his landlord for the unexpired term of lease of his house; that he did not request the committee not to delay him, as he was desirous of getting away as soon after the 30th June as possible; that nothing was said about Mr. Brodie taking defendant's family to Maitland or Lochinvar *free of expense*. Defendant was committed for trial at next Maitland Circuit Court, on the 31st August. Bail allowed—himself in £100, and two sureties of £50 each.—*Tamworth Examiner*, August 15.

COOLIE LABOUR.—The *Colombo Observer*, of the 17th ultimo, speaks of a great scarcity of Coolie labour in Ceylon, and states that, on that account, "the planters have made up their minds for the worst regarding the coming crop."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 19.

Kembla (s.), 325 tons, Captain Mailler, from Clyde River and Ulladulla. Passengers—Messrs. Forde, Barron, Sutherland, Walsh, Johnstone, Constable, and 25 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 19.

Adelaide, for Otago.
Storm Bird, for Melbourne.
Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.
Claud Hamilton (s.), for Auckland.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 19.

Mehari, for Petropaulovski; Medway, for London; Orso, for Galle; Sporting Lass, on a whaling voyage; Templar, for Calcutta; Mary and Rose, Mary Smith, for Melbourne; Diamantina (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—AUGUST 19.

Claud Hamilton (s.), 530 tons, Captain Machin, for Auckland. Passengers—Lieutenant-Colonel Cary, Messrs. E. Shiison, E. Pollock, N. Dratre, H. Abbot, Birch, Phillips, Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. Woodin, and 7 in the intermediate, and 53 soldiers of the XII Regiment.

Mary and Rose, schooner, 86 tons, Captain Leddra, for Melbourne.

COASTERS INWARDS.—AUGUST 19.

Nancy, Village Belle, Scotia, Star of Peace, Lurline, Little Pet, and Albion, from Newcastle, with 884 tons coal; Caroline, Princess Alexandra, and Wanderer, from Brisbane Water, with 30 tons firewood, 50 loads, 5000 feet timber, 4000 palings, 10,000 shingles, 84 cases fruit; Maid of Australia, Contest, and Elizabeth, from the Hawkesbury, with 3120 bushels maize, 2200 dozen oranges, 6 coops poultry, 27 cases eggs, 13 hides, 6 boxes parrots; Warlock, from Bellambi, with 50 tons coal; Emma, from Bellinger River, with 35,000 feet cedar; Edith, from Port Stephens, with 160 bags wheat, 200 bags maize, 60 hides, 3 casks tallow, 80 bags oysters, 2 coops poultry; Hintong (s.), from Morpeth, with 100 bales hay, 3 coops poultry, 83 bags maize, 5 casks tallow, 1 horse, 100 sheep, 6 pigs, 6 cases eggs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—AUGUST 19.

Industry, for the Hawkesbury; Eagle, Freak, Lurline, and Little Pet, for Newcastle; Gimbola, for Shoalhaven; Orient, for Moruya.

EXPORTS.—AUGUST 19.

Claud Hamilton (s.), for Auckland: 2 cases cigars, 70 bags maize, half-ton saltpetre, 103 boxes candles, 33 casks butter, 20 bags oats, 3 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 22 bags coffee, J. Broe; 1 case, S. A. Joseph; 11 packages tobacco, 2 cases, Ford and Co.; 5 packages tobacco, R. Towns and Co.; 25 packages tobacco, Watkins and Leigh; 50 packages tea, 4 packages, J. Caldwell; 608 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 1 case, A. S. Webster; 8 packages, S. Zollner; 6 packages, J. Duguid and Co.; 14 packages, J. Keep; 7 packages, E. Vickery; 3 packages, W. Saber; 2 packages, A. M'Arthur; 2 packages, Brush and Mac Donnell; 22 casks butter, Hardy; 1 case, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 7 bales hops, 29 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 2 cases, Molison and Black; 300 bags oats, Saunders and Co.; 4 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 1 case, J. and E. Row; 1 case revolvers, 50 cases arms, 30 cases accoutrements, 102 cases rifles, 21 cases carbines, Colonial Storekeeper; 250 bags barley, 873 bags oats, O. B. Ebsworth; 1 box, L. Sharwood; 1 case, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 case, C. K. Moore; 7 packages, S. A. Joseph; 1 bale, M. M. Campbell; 90 sacks maize, 10 tierces beef, 25 casks butter, W. R. Hill; 26 horses, 50 cases fruit, 30 firkins butter, I. B. M. Co.; 1 case, Union Bank; 3 cases ammunition, 200 barrels powder, 19 cases, Commissariat; 12 casks, W. W. Buckland; 100 bags maize, Todd; 57 bags maize, 8 kegs, C. Bond.

Rangatira (s.), for Melbourne: 80 packages tea, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.; 101 packages tea, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 142 packages tea, 2 cases, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 2 packages, Solmitz and Co.; 3 packages, Keele and Co.; 1 case, J. Norrie; 4 packages, E. Vickery; 19 packages, C. Medcalf and Co.; 2 packages, Brush and MacDonnell; 2 case, W. and S. Gardiner; 4 packages, J. Davis; 10 kegs, R. Instone; 2 cases, Union Bank; 4 packages, T. and W. Bennett; 1 bale, M. M. Campbell; 65 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 1 package, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 case, Cook and Co.; 7 kegs, A. Barry; 100 bags maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 1 case, Cobb and Co.; 25 bags oysters, G. Burke; 2 cases, W. Maddock; 1 box, Hyam and Co.; 1 case, Vial D'Arnm and Co.; 1 case, Sheppard and Co.; 27 bags oysters, Emerson; 30 cases fruit, M. Lawless; 80 cases fruit, 5 packages, J. Burke; 6 packages, Baptist; 149 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 114 cases fruit, 65 bags oysters, P. James; 20 packages, Dr. Blood; 6 packages, M. Charlton; 3 packages, Sheppard and Co.; 1 cask, L. Samuel; 7 cases fruit, A. Bradford; 79 cases fruit, 5 packages, W. H. M'Keown; 1 package, Stanford and Co.; 18 packages fish, Ah Teak; 158 bags maize, J. Walker; 1 piano, W. Paling; 11 cases, W. W. Buckland; 93 cases fruit, Hardy and Co.; 96 cases fruit, 65 bags oysters, H. Griffiths and Co.; 1 case, B. Adams.

Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane: 50 chests tea, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 1 case cigars, 53 packages, Frazer and Co.; 2 barrels coffee, 40 bags flour, 29 packages, S. A. Joseph; 39 cases geneva, 15 cases wine, 40 bags rice, 2 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 15 cases, Leverrier, Curcier, and Co.; 2 packages tea, 2 packages, J. Caldwell; 1 cask wine, Brown and Co.; 280 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 8 boxes tea, A. Fairfax and Co.; 8 hogsheads sulphur, 22 hogsheads soda, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 30 packages boots, P. G. Myers; 1 case, H. Watson; 30 packages, Allan, Street, and Norton; 3 packages, J. Moore; 3 cases, C. Sandon; 3 packages, D. Were; 2 packages, J. Duguid; 16 packages, Ashdown and Co.; 1 package, Iredale and Co.; 4 bales, L. Sharwood; 2 cases, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 10 casks barley, 24 packages, Rossiter and Lazarus; 6 packages, Vonnard and Stevens; 4 packages, Fox and Co; 172 bags potatoes, Holmes, 5 oars, A. Reynolds; 1 package, H. C. Brookes; 31 packages; Chapman, Brothers; 9 cases, A. S. N. Co.; 1 case, W. Drynan; 16 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 50 bags oats, 10 packages, Saunders and Co.; 1 case, S. Bennett and Co.; 1 case, J. Sands; 1 case, P. Nowell; 1 cask, W. Renny; 4 packages, Isbester; 75 bundles wire, Belby and Scott; 15 hogsheads beer, Tooth; 14 cases, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 3 packages, R. Binney and Co.; 1 case, A. Lenehan; 6 packages, J. and S. Thompson; 2 packages, J. Keep; 18 packages, Levick and Co.; 4 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 case, A. M'Arthur; 30 bags rice, 30 cases pipes, M. Baar and Co.; 3 packages, Hyam and Co.; 150 bags flour, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 5 kegs, J. Dafiin; 4 packages, Davey and Hunter; 2 cases, H. Moore; 10 packages, Smith, Peate, and Co.; 1 horse, Chauvel; 15 cases fruit, 1 case, L. Moran; 2 cases, Stanford and Co.; 15 bags hair, R. Wynne; 20 bags flour, J. Barlow; 1 package, Guilfoyle and Son; 3 packages, Butler Brothers; 13 cases fruit, H. Hargraves; 3 horses, Hughes; 9 horses, Jackson; 3 horses, Lawson; 120 bags bran, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 1 package, Giles and Co.; 2 cases, C. Leslie; 2 packages, J. Sands; 5 tubs butter, Graham and Mulholland; 15 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 42 bags potatoes and onions, 4 kegs, Marshall; 48 bags potatoes, 44 cases fruit, H. Griffiths and Co.; 45 bags bran, 10 kegs, R. Hardy. For Wide Bay: 4 hogsheads sugar, 1 package tea, Smith, Peate, and Co.; 10 quarter-casks tea, 2 quarter-casks wine, 2 hogsheads rum, 20 bags flour, 50 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 1 box tobacco, H. M'Crea; 9 packages tea, 21 mats sugar, Frazer and Co.; 16 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 91 mats sugar, 20 casks beer, 20 bags rice, 29 packages, J. Hurst and Co.; 3 packages, Armitage and Co.; 4 rolls lead, L. Sandy; 1 case, Dettman and Co.; 2 cases, J. Moore; 2 cases, A. Blau; 11 packages, J. Isaacs; 43 packages, Levick and Co.; 16 packages, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 1 piano, W. H. Paling; 1 cask, Mitchell and Co.; 15 coils rope, 88 packages, R. Iredale and Co.; 5 packages, Goodlet and Smith; 4 packages, W. F. Plant; 1 quarter-cask 10 cases wine, Wyndham and Lindeman; 17 packages, Young, Lark, and Co.; 10 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 2 packages, H. Belt; 168 packages, J. Keep; 4 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 case, Kohn and Co.; 20 bags flour, 4 packages, How, Thomson, and Co.; 1 case, Newton, Brothers; 1 case, Frew, Brothers; 9 packages, E. Hughes; 11 bags salt, 7 packages, R. Gray; 105 packages, Chapman, Brothers; 3 packages, G. Moore and Co.; 1 case, Whiting; 1 keg, Palser and Co.; 2 cases, Alderson and Son; 1 horse, B. Cameron; 15 bags flour, 4 packages, E. Knox; 23 packages, J. Rankin; 58 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 10 bags flour, D. Jones and Co.; 11 packages, C. Moore and Co.; 30 bags flour, 8 packages, Young, Lark, and Co.; 12 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 3 packages, S. Bennett; 2 packages, R. Bailey; 1 case, G. Griffiths; 13 cases, W. Renny; 2 packages, Keep and Parsons; 34 bags flour, 26 packages, J. Larkin; 9 packages, W. T. Pinhey; 1 case, M. Bennett; 41 packages, Chapman, Brothers; 2 bulls, J. Montefiore; 1 package, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

Mary and Rose, for Melbourne: 812 bags maize, 136 bags grain, C. B. Bond; 200 bags maize, Walker; 33 casks oil, Shipman.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR CALCUTTA.—By the Templar, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Diamantina (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the James Paterson (s.), on Friday at 4.30 p.m.

FOR SHANGHAI.—By the Lammermuir, on Friday, at 6 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday at 3·30 p.m.

MAILS BY THE MADRAS.

General Post Office, 13th August, 1863.

THE mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer MADRAS will be made up at this office, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m., for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, *i. e.* at 8 and 10 a.m. respectively.

The following mails will be dispatched:—To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe, via (when marked) Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters, not addressed to the United Kingdom, will not be received after 3.30 p.m. on the 21st instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m., on the 22nd instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

RATES.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles" is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent "via Trieste," the postage (as already notified) is 1s. the half-ounce.

N.B.—All letters and newspapers posted in the iron letter receivers must be so posted by 7 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

CUSTOM HOUSE—Entered Outwards: August 19.—Mary Miller, barque, 272 tons, Captain Brown, for Shanghae; Active, schooner, 137 tons, Captain M'Donald, for Melbourne; Lammermuir, ship, 952 tons, Captain Jones, for Shanghai; James Paterson (s), 201 tons, Captain Harley, for Rockhampton.

GALLANT RESCUE.—Yesterday, the chief officer of the Phaeton, lying at the Circular Quay, slipped overboard, and not being able to swim was almost drowned. The Customs' officer stationed on board, observing the accident, leaped into the water and dragged the drowning man from his perilous position in a very exhausted state.

A NEW SCHOONER.—Among the many smart coasting craft that are being daily added to our colonial fleet, we may mention a new schooner which arrived on the evening of the 18th instant. She is the property of Mr. J. Booth, and built at Brisbane Water by Mr. T. Davis, whose handywork has already been displayed in the Wave of Life, Susannah Booth, and other vessels now well known to the public. The new schooner being intended for the navigation of the shallow water of Lake Macquarie, a light draught of water was indispensable, and we believe she will be found to combine speed, good carrying capacity, and light draught. Her length is 60 feet, beam 18 feet 6 inches, draft of water, with 70 tons coal on board, 4 feet 8 inches. She is supplied with a centre-board or fin, on the principle adopted in yachts of this description. No expense appears to have been spared to render her a first-class vessel; she is built of good colonial hardwood, copper fastened, and is fitted with patent windlass and other appliances of the most modern pattern. A more than ordinary taste also appears to have been displayed in the modelling of the hull, which, with her round stern and graceful sheer, gives her more the appearance of a pleasure yacht than a coaster schooner.

The Kembla (s.) brings up 129 bags potatoes, 60 sides bacon, 100 hides, 22 bags silver ore, 50 kegs butter, 4 bales leather, 3 cases eggs.

The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship Telegraph arrived at Brisbane on the morning of the 18th instant.

THE BARQUE INDIA.—We have been favoured by Captain Punch with the following extracts from his log while on his passage from this port to Shanghai:—"Left Sydney Heads on the 18th of March, 1863, and for the next two days had light variable winds and calms. March 20th, a.m., wind E. and E.S.E., increasing with thick weather and rain; at noon, barometer 30·05, latitude 33 6 S., longitude 153 24 E., Port Stephens bearing about W. by N. sixty miles, ship by the wind on the starboard tack, all sails carried; p.m., wind S.E., increasing with rain; at 4, barometer 29·94, thought it strange that the barometer kept going down with the wind at S.E., contrary to the rules on this coast; at 8, barometer 29·91, wind east, blowing in gusts, shortened sail to close-reefed topsails; at 9, mizen staysail and foretopmast staysail blown to rags; at midnight, barometer 29·69, wind E.S.E., heavy sea, ship rolling fearfully. March 21st, a.m., heavy gale, blowing in gusts, very heavy appearance all round, and constant rain; at 2, handed the foretopsail with much difficulty; at 4, barometer 29·45, wind S.E., barometer vibrating all the time up to 0.12 of an inch; at 8, barometer 29·46, wind S.S.E.; after 8 a.m., blowing a hurricane, with fearful gusts of wind, the rain descending in torrents, and the sea one sheet of foam. At about 10 the barometer, in a gust of wind, fell from 29·54 to 29·50, vibrating very much indeed; the gale at its height, with a deluge of rain, so that it was hardly possible to stand on deck. The maintopsail held on bravely, and the ship kept on coming up head against the sea, as the wind veered more southerly, the sea very confused, ship dipping her jibboom and taffrail; at half-past 11, wind S.S.W., bore up and ran to the N.N.E., which I felt sure I could do with safety; at noon, barometer 29·53, wind S.S.W. and S.W., latitude 32·13, longitude 154·43 by account; about noon the clouds broke away overhead, and the sun shone out for a few moments, showing us the upper and lower clouds and scud above flying at a great rate in opposite directions; after this the gale gradually moderating, although still blowing heavy for another eight hours, and the wind veering more to the westward, kept away to the N.E. and E.N.E., and soon got into better weather. The above will show that we were in the right semi-circle of a true cyclone, which was travelling on a south or south by east course, at the rate of about ten miles an hour, as near as I, from the changes of the wind, can calculate. It would be interesting to know if this gale reached Sydney. I do not think so. I believe it was incurving to the eastward. I never saw an account of a cyclone so close to the eastern coast of Australia, and therefore considered it my duty to give publicity to this."

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 19.—Abbey, from the River Mersey; Caroline, from Bird Island.

DEPARTURES.

August 18.—City of Melbourne (s.), for Sydney.

August 19.—Kathleen, Bosphorus, for Newcastle; Western Star, for Otago.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

AUGUST 19, 9 A.M.

Brisbane	S.S.W. Fine, and clear. Bar. 30·043. Ther. 63·8
Tenterfield	W. Cloudy.
Armidale	W. Fine.
Tamworth	S.E. Cloudy.
Murrurundi	S.E. Fine.
Newcastle	N.W. Fine, and clear. Bar. 30·048. Ther. 56·
Bathurst	W.S.W. Cloudy. Bar. 27·860. Ther. 53·
Forbes	Calm. Very fine.
Young	W., strong. Raining.
Goulburn	S.W. Dull, and cloudy. Bar. 27·810. Ther. 58·
Braidwood	N.W. Wet.
Yass	S. Raining.
Gundagai	S.W. Raining.
Wagga Wagga	N.W. Cloudy.
Deniliquin	W. Dull. Bar. 29·612. Ther. 51·
Kiandra	N.N.W. Snowing.
Albury	S.W. Cloudy. Bar. 29·444. Ther. 54.
Cape Schank	N.W. Showery. Bar. 29·72. Ther. 53.
Portland Bay	S.W. Very fine. Bar. 30·050. Ther. 56·
Grafton	N.W. Fine.
South Head	S.W. Fine and clear.
Sydney	N.W. Fine. Bar. 29·780. Ther. 57·2·
Kiama	W. Beautiful.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

August 18.—Maori, barque, 289 tons, from Otago. Passengers—7 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

August 18.—Alarm, brig, Mitchell, for Hobart Town, with 260 tons coal.

August 18.—Queensland, barque, Young, for Calcutta, with 400 tons coal.

August 18.—Queen of Perth, schooner, Garson, for Melbourne, with 125 tons coal.

August 19.—Success, barque, Whitmore, for Melbourne, with 410 tons coal, 1250 bags maize, 1000 spokes.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 18.—Prompt, Royal Exchange.

August 19.—Atlantic, Mechanic.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

On and after the 1st of June, 1863, a floating light-ship will be moored inside the Little Basses Reef. The centre of rocks bearing S. by W. ½ W., distant about one-third of a mile.

It will exhibit a flashing light between the hours of sunset and sunrise, at intervals of one minute and a-half.

It is thirty-three feet above the sea, and from the horizon dips at seven miles. To a ship within that distance in fine weather it does not entirely disappear; and is visible eleven miles from a ship's deck of eighteen feet elevation.

DAN. BLYTH, Master Attendant.

Master Attendant's Office, Galle.

AQUATICS.

(*From Bell's Life in London, June 21.*)

DREWITT AND WILSON.—The least important of the three great events this week came off on Wednesday, June 17th, from Putney to Mortlake, and attracted a large number of spectators, although Putney seemed singularly deserted after the scene of the day before. The competitors were George Drewitt, the well-known landsman of Chelsea, and Teasdale Wilson, waterman, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and it was agreed that they should row from Putney to Mortlake, for £100 a-side, the same parties being behind Wilson as those backing Chambers. With G. Drewitt's performances our readers are well acquainted, his career having been a very successful one, and his last race that with T. Royal of Pimlico, whom he defeated very easily. His age is twenty-eight, weight 10 st. 12 lbs., and height 5 feet 9 inches. Wilson's career has also been a successful one, although, unlike his opponent, he has not been accustomed to row in first-class wager boats; his performances having been mainly confined to races in the heavy boats used on the Tyne, called ballast keels. In these his strength has generally carried him through a winner, and he has been previously tried in the lighter craft, but it is evident that he is never destined to shine in these, as his easy defeat and awkward rowing on Wednesday clearly show. Wilson weighs 11 st. 7 lb., stands 5 ft. 10 in., and his age is twenty-six. Both men took great pains to prepare themselves for the event, Drewitt taking his breathings at Mr. Wilcox's, the White Hart, Barnes, and Wilson being looked after at home, until Saturday, June 6, when he left for the Feathers, in company with his brother townsmen. There his rowing was carefully attended to, and as carefully watched, and as he did not sit his boat in any form, and merely scrambled through the water, Drewitt was made the favourite, as he was known to be rowing better than ever; but a troublesome boil threw him off his rowing for some days, and as a cold Wilson had when he came to London had left him, the odds veered round, and were 6 to 4 on Wilson the night before the race, but they again experienced a slight change, and were 5 to 4 just before the start, evens while Wilson led slightly, and any odds on Drewitt when he began to lead. No less than three steamboats had been engaged to accompany the race, viz., Citizen L, the Victoria, and Venus. The former carried the officials, Mr. Ireland having been appointed referee at the meeting at Laidler's, the New Inn, Old Bailey, on Monday, June 15th, and the umpires being Harry Clasper for Wilson, and Mr. Wilcox for Drewitt. Old John Phelps looked after Drewitt's requirements in the way of piloting, while William Pocock, the renowned general, attended to Wilson. They came out soon after half-past two o'clock, Wilson rowing in the boat in which Chambers defeated White, and Drewitt in one of Jewitt's, and the former having won the toss took the Middlesex side, and dispossessed himself of all outward covering; while Drewitt, as usual, rowed in a thin jersey. He looked slightly off his training, but bar that was very well, and never rowed better. They got off at a quarter to three, Drewitt dipping first, and consequently acquiring a lead of about a couple of yards, but Wilson by his great strength closed up the gap in his second stroke, and then went slightly in advance. This continued past the Star to about opposite Simmons's, Drewitt pulling in his usual pretty form, while Wilson was digging away at it like a below-bridge man, and not quite so scientific even as one. At Simmons's he began to row wilder, and Drewitt collaring him they rowed a ding-dong race to about the Bishop's Creek, where the Chelsea lad began to go away, was half his length ahead in a couple of strokes, and immediately afterwards drew clear and took his opponent's water. Wilson began to cross before they were at Craven, and Drewitt keeping a better course led by two lengths at the Dung Wharf rowing easily, and by four at the Crab Tree; he now eased and allowed Wilson to come up a little, and passing the Soap Works led by three lengths, and by a little more at the bridge, Wilson nearly fouling the pier. Time, 10 minutes. Soon afterwards Wilson stopped to see where his opponent was, and during this Drewitt went over six lengths ahead. Wilson, splashing very much, pushed him, but Drewitt, rowing beautifully, only increased his lead, and easing now and then passed under Barnes Bridge in 22 minutes 5 seconds, leading by 100 yards, and he won by a little more. Time, 26 minutes.

COOPER AND EVERSON.—The third great race of this week was rowed on Thursday, June 18, and resulted in another victory for the North over the South. The competitors were Robert Cooper of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and George W. Everson of Greenwich, and the stake at issue was £100 a-side, the distance being Putney to Mortlake. Cooper, we find, has been four years before the rowing public, during which time he has beaten Oliver of Newcastle for £25 a-side, Waterson of Newcastle for £25, and George Strong, the son-in-law of Harry Clasper, whom he gave two lengths start, for £50. He was beaten by Dick Clasper, Harry's brother, for £50 a side, giving Clasper four lengths, and losing by a foul soon after the start. Last year he won the Champion Scullers Race at the Thames Regatta, beating Eagers, Drewitt, and Everson, and he has in addition pulled with success in seven or eight four-oared races at Bedford, Glasgow, and other regattas. He has, therefore, deservedly earned a good name unto himself in the North, and there are many who say he is very near Chambers. Cooper is a stiff-built little fellow, standing 5 feet 6 inches. His rowing weight on this occasion was 10 stone, although he looks more, and he is twenty-seven years of age. He took his breathings at first in the North, where Jewitt of Dunston built him a boat which carried him well. A fortnight since, however, he took up his quarters at Mrs. Baker's, the Star and Garter, Putney, where he tells us he was most comfortable. His style of pulling resembles the clean and pretty delivery of Drewitt, and he walks a boat along at a good pace. With Everson's performances all our readers are acquainted, his last being an abortive attempt to wrest the championship from Chambers. He is twenty-nine years of age, stands 5 feet 9½ inches, and weighed 10 st. 11½ lb., or rather more than when he rowed Chambers, but looked in much better condition, and described himself as being so; he trained at home at first, where he was said to be rowing hard, and on Tuesday week he came to town and took up his quarters at Mr. Miller's, the Duke's Head, Putney. He rowed in a new boat built by Biffen, and she carried him better than any boat he ever sat before. Three steamboats had been engaged to accompany the race, viz., Citizen B (Captain Hawkins), the River Queen (Captain Ayres), and the Venus (Captain Styles), and all were inconveniently and even dangerously crowded, so much interest was taken in the race. Betting had been 5 to 4 on Cooper, but began on the day at 6 to 4, and went up rapidly, without the slightest pretext, to 3 to 1, and we are informed, on credible authority, that much longer odds were offered ashore, but very properly refused. The officials were on board Citizen B, and Mr. Biffen was umpire for Everson, and Mr. Jewitt for Cooper; Mr. F. W. Bryant, captain of the West London Rowing Club, having been appointed referee at the meeting at Mr. Laidler's, on Monday; and in concluding our account of this week's racing, we cannot but hail the appointment of the referee before the race as a step in the right direction, and hope the example will be followed in all future scullers matches, as it has the effect of saving a vast amount of time and trouble. The pilots were Bob Chambers for Cooper, and old John Phelps for Everson. Cooper having won the toss, they both stripped and started at about half-past three, on a swinging tide. Everson came away with a slight lead, and held it for about 200 yards, when Cooper closed with him, and at once went ahead, Everson, who, be it remembered, had led Chambers to the Point, making not the slightest effort to collar him. At the Star Cooper was nearly clear, and at the London Boat House had a lead of a clear length. The steamers here, and to beyond this Point, although so crowded, were not compelled to put any pace on, Cooper being two lengths clear half-way up the Bishop's Grounds, and both only paddling, offers being made of 10 to 1 that Cooper won by half-a-mile. At the Point Everson put on a spurt and came up, but at Craven Cooper went away again, and then the previous slow state of things was resumed, and lasted till near the Soap Works, Everson here putting on another slight spurt; Cooper meanwhile was increasing his lead, and passed under Hammersmith Bridge leading by three lengths. Time 9 minutes 40 seconds, or much longer than the state of the tide warranted. After passing through the bridge the race really commenced. Cooper put on a spurt, which took him four or five lengths in front, and Everson repeatedly spurted right through Corney Reach. Passing under Barnes Bridge, reached in 20 minutes 50 seconds, Cooper led by five or six lengths, and spurting again after this he won by 18 seconds, or over 100 yards, neither man being in the least distressed. The prevalent opinion on board the accompanying boats was that the race had not been rowed on its merits, and many expressed their opinion upon the matter in very plain terms. The time of the winner all through was 24 minutes 37 seconds.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—AUGUST 19.

440 pieces iron, 38 packages ironmongery, J. Levick and Co.
80 hogsheads rum, 150 cases old tom, Campbell and Co.
1 press, 4 package hardware, J. Duguid and Co.
4 quarter-casks brandy, Leverrier, Curcier, and Co.
10 bales bags, Hardy
110 hogsheads 250 quarter-casks 661 cases brandy, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.
1 case fancy goods, D. and S. M. Levi
1 case books, W. Maddock
18 bales wool, 6 casks tallow, 53 hides, 9 packages skins, W. Dean and Co.
1 case shades, A. Blau
48 tons salt, 19 hogsheads 1 barrel rum, Smith, Brothers
400 cases geneva, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
2 packages harness, 1 package furniture, W. Long
122 pieces rope, 9 sails, W. R. Hill
25 packages boots, 300 cases whisky, 20 bales wool, 250 tons salt, 22 bales bags, 10 hogsheads holloware, 100 barrels oatmeal, 80 cases oilstores, 1 case instruments, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
30 casks oatmeal, R. Strachan and Co.
25 cases oilstores, G. Griffiths
50 boxes tea, 187 bags coffee, 4708 bags sugar, S. A. Joseph
18 bales wool, Tucker and Co.
20 packages hardware, G. J. Frankland
4 packages fancy goods, H. Parkes and Co.
1 package drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.

DUTY PAID.

100 casks beer, 25 hogsheads ale, Campbell and Co.
300 casks beer, J. L. Montefiore
30 hogsheads beer, J. Jacobs
4 cases perfumery, Vial D'Aram.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33·51.41. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 46s.

The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. AUGUST 19TH, 1863.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Brisbane	30·043	63·8	...	...	...	...	...	S.W.	2	6
Newcastle	30·048	56·	54·	50·	...	45·	...	N.W.	2	...
Bathurst	27·860	53·	44·	44·	57·	31·	...	W.N.W	3	8
Goulburn	27·810	58·	47·	44·	57·	28·	7	S.W.	4	10
Albury	29·444	54·	47·	43·	...	45·	0·23	W.N.W	2	9
Deniliquin	29·612	51·	50·	48·	61·	19·	...	N.W.	2	10
Sydney	29·879	37·2	...	...	...	...	...	N.W.	2	...

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

August 19.—Brisbane, fine, and clear; Newcastle, fine, and clear; Bathurst, cloudy; Goulburn, dull and cloudy; Albury, dull, and cloudy; Deniliquin, dull; Sydney, fine.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
August 19.	8.30 a.m.	West.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	West.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	South.	Ditto, and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

August, 1863.		SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. After.
20	THURSDAY.	6 34	5 26	—	0 5

MOON.—First quarter, 22nd instant, 4h. 26m. p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble: We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1863.

IN the Legislative Council yesterday,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL laid upon the table a despatch in reference to colonial contributions towards the expense of steam postal communication.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON gave notice of a question as to whether there had been any proposition received from the P. and O. Company in reference to a fortnightly steam postal communication, and the decision of the Government thereon.

Mr. ALLEN brought up the fourth report of the Printing Committee, which was adopted.

Notice was given of the intention of Sir W. Manning to ask for leave to bring in a bill in reference to equity proceedings.

The House went into committee on the Smoke Nuisance Bill.

Sir W. MANNING proposed a clause giving operation to the bill, in reference to all furnaces to be hereafter built.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON supported the clause, and entered at some length into the practicability of consuming smoke.

Mr. KEMP opposed the clause, as likely to inflict great hardship in country towns.

After a few words from Mr. DEAS THOMSON, the clause was agreed to.

After some verbal amendments made on a recommittal, the bill was reported to the House, and the adoption of the report made an order of the day for Wednesday next.

The Council adjourned at twenty minutes past five o'clock, till Wednesday next.

IN the Legislative Assembly yesterday,

Mr. ROBERTSON, in reply to a question by Mr. RUSDEN, stated that a decision by Mr. Sub-Commissioner Sibthorpe concerning a conflicting claim to water-races was, on the 30th September, 1862, reversed by the Appeal Court, whose decision was in favour of Mr. W. Thompson, of Merrendee, but that this last-mentioned decision was itself reversed on appeal by the Supreme Court.

Petitions were presented—for extension of the telegraph line along the South Coast, by Mr. ROBERTSON, from Shoalhaven; in favour of free education, by Mr. EAGAR, from citizens of Sydney; in favour of the Presbyterian College Bill, from Presbyterians of the Manning River and Newcastle, by Dr. LANG; relative to scab in sheep, from Mr. Westropp, by Dr. LANG; by Mr. ECKFORD, from Wollombi, in favour of the Education Bill.

Mr. COWPER laid on the table a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle relative to contribution for military defences.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Martin's resolutions of censure was resumed by

Mr. EAGAR referred to the manifest indisposition of the House to entertain motions of censure, and moreover to the barrier raised against investigation and inquiry adverse to the Government, which he attributed to the great influence of the Government in the House, owing to the vast amount of patronage at its disposal, and to the threats of dissolution constantly held out in anticipation of adverse votes. He considered the resolutions proposed to the House too comprehensive in their character, and that those branches of them which related to the administration of justice and the state of the magistracy were issues to be tried on a different occasion. He desired to limit the inquiry to a distinct issue, the merits of the new police system, and the mode of its administration, and for this purpose he should move, as an amendment, "That in the opinion of this House the management of the police has not been such as to secure protection for life and property, or to afford satisfaction to the House and the country." As to the system itself, he was clearly of opinion that it was wrong; and his objections to it were two-fold—that it was a system of centralisation, and that the force organised under it was of too military a character to be serviceable in the repression of crime. A system of police centralisation could only be carried out effectually in an old and densely-peopled country, and where there exists all the appliances of modern civilisation, such as railways and electric telegraphs. The best proof that the system did not work well here was that the Inspector-General, instead of being in his office in Sydney, was continually absent in the disturbed districts, upon duties which ought to be discharged by his subordinate officers. With regard to the other objections, a semi-military force, such as had here been organised, was only serviceable in cases of armed insurrection, but was wholly unfit to cope with small bands of desperadoes, who were the class of criminals with whom we had to deal in the bush of this colony. What we required here was the enrolment of a body of young men accustomed to the bush, who would be found far more serviceable in tracking and hunting out these offenders. As to the management of the force, the hon. member censured the mode of appointing officers, and characterised the appointments made as mere rewards for political service, and, with one exception, not on any proof of fitness. The present police system had been forced upon the country at a time when crime had, since the date of the gold discovery, been reduced to a minimum, and no necessity had been shown to justify the change. The present amendment was not proposed as a vote of censure, but to elicit the opinions of the House whether the police system and the management of the police force had or had not been deserving of censure.

Mr. COWPER, jun., contended that the amendment was virtually a vote of censure, and showed that the new system of police had been introduced by the Government upon the unanimous voice of the country as to the inefficiency of the old police force.

Mr. MACPHERSON supported the original resolutions, and contended that Ministers had exercised their power badly in the appointment of magistrates, and that the conduct of the Government in this respect had contributed to impair the efficiency of the old police force, and thus to furnish a justification for the passing of the new Police Act.

Mr. SHEPHERD was not fully satisfied with the working of the new system, but considered that it ought to have a further trial.

Mr. ARNOLD characterised the amendment as an indirect and a covert mode of attack upon the Government, and as a much less manly course than that of the mover of the resolutions. There ought to be a disposition to strengthen the hands of the Government. In the mother country parliamentary contests alone took place upon great points of political difference, but here the Government were assailed in a succession of petty attacks involving no principle, and only tending to weaken its authority. The newspaper records relied upon by the mover of these resolutions, were not a fair criterion of the state of crime, as a similar Newgate Calendar might be compiled from any English newspaper of large circulation, without any one drawing the inference therefrom that England was steeped in crime. The statement of a fact that a number of crimes had been committed was no argument, and to make out a case against the Government it ought to have been shown that it had neglected to take steps for their repression. As to the administration of justice, the hon. member defended the conduct and character of certain District Court Judges against whom imputations had been made by the mover of these resolutions, and he brought a counter charge against the latter of lending himself to weaken the administration of justice by his unfounded strictures. It was for the House to determine whether the object of these resolutions was to purify and strengthen the administration of justice, or whether it was not a mere party move, brought forward in the hope of damaging the Government. It was the duty of Parliament, if it should be satisfied that the Government did not merit the accusations brought against it, to strengthen its hands in the repression of crime.

Mr. DALGLEISH supported the resolutions, contending that the new police force had failed, not from any defect in the system, but from the inefficient mode in which the force had been organised.

Mr. J. T. RYAN justified himself against the imputation made by the previous speaker of being a blind supporter of the present Government. He should oppose the resolutions.

Upon the motion of Mr. MORIARTY, the debate was adjourned until this day.

The House adjourned at a quarter to twelve.

THE emigration movement towards these colonies will, if managed with discretion, give a new impetus to their prosperity. We have not been anxious to push this question until the public mind shall have undergone the necessary instruction and correction, and by the consequences of former errors come to perceive that those who advise that immigration should be prevented are, whether intentionally or not, the obstructives of general welfare. Our last news informs us that a considerable number of persons from the most distressed districts of England have free passages to Victoria; that a hundred single men were starting for Melbourne in one vessel—that the endeavours of the Victorian Emigration Society are promoted vigorously by the London merchants—and that subscriptions to the amount of £6000 have been raised. A similar movement is being made towards New Zealand. A public meeting was held in SPURGEON'S Tabernacle to take leave of a body of emigrants for Albertland. It seems that Queensland is still the favourite colony, and that emigration is unabated. Some are starting for Rockhampton, a place only of yesterday. These are all the result of new methods of collecting a class of emigrants who are likely to understand and work out the principles of British government. What is somewhat astonishing is that a great tendency to emigrate towards the Northern States of America still continues, notwithstanding the dangers and troubles incident to the war.

In all these movements New South Wales has been unrepresented, and it becomes a question whether the time has not arrived when some stimulus should be applied to direct emigration towards this colony, so desirable in many respects, and possessing advantages which newer regions would be long acquiring.

The notice of the Immigration Department, which appeared in the *Gazette* of May 19th, describes the conditions on which emigrants may be assisted. The Irish population has largely embraced the opportunity. The characteristic which is so honourable to the people of that country—the love of kindred and sympathy with those whom they have left behind them—which has bridged the ocean in thousands of instances to persons who never could have quitted their native land save by the aid of their emigrated friends—is well worthy the attention of other classes of the population. The English and Scotch are far less united, and have lost much more the character of a homogeneous and primitive people. The Scotchman or Englishman in the country of his adoption ceases to regard with peculiar interest any save those who are his nearest of kin in the fatherland, and in a few years all ties are finally sundered. But it is necessary in order to preserve the colonies from an undesirable preponderance of one nation, that others should follow the example of their Irish fellow colonists. No man, whether an Englishman or Irishman, would wish to see the entire country in the hands of one race, although it were his own. There is something useful in the admixture—a moderating influence upon prejudices and passions, which every one has observed and felt, and a diffusion of the different forms of civilised life which tends to so much improvement. For example, there is the skilled Scotch mechanic; there is the stout English labourer, and the affectionate Irish maid servant. All these have contributed to the advantages of the colony by the qualities which belong to them *par excellence*, and we should be sorry to see any of them withdrawn. The more educated classes of all nations are pretty much the same. It is the tendency of higher, perhaps we may say epicurean, cultivation to assimilate the minds of men, and to give them a community of ideas and character. Thus it happens that there is a prodigious difference between the peasantry of different countries, the aristocracy of all countries mingle on the same footing, and are hardly distinguishable one from another.

Among the great permanent wants of this community is a continual influx of young women, who can for a time be employed at wages in household work, and who, by a very rapid process, would no doubt pass off to the duties and position of housewives. There must be many who have all the moral qualities and social habits necessary to make them useful servants, thrown off from the stoppage of their usual occupations. It is true that they would not be capable of West-end employment, and might be awkward if turned into a French kitchen; but among moderate people, whose habits are inexpensive, they soon learn what it is necessary to know in order to become very desirable servants. We see that a considerable number are being dispatched to Victoria in this capacity.

The societies in England are very desirous of receiving the co-operation of the colonists, and under the regulations of Government it will be

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1479617

possible to assist them greatly. For example, by the payment of £100 any gentleman in this country might obtain twenty-five tickets. These he might transmit to the Emigration Societies, and there can be no question that they would gladly purchase them, and thus relieve him from any actual sacrifice, for, by the second clause of the regulations, it is said that any person may introduce from the United Kingdom emigrants of the labouring classes without naming them in the colony, on payment of the following rates—that is to say, £4 for all above twelve and under forty years of age. A number of persons uniting together to purchase tickets under this regulation might ensure the direction of a part of the stream of emigration towards New South Wales. As it was formerly understood, it was necessary to name the intending immigrant, but this provision could be easily evaded. A paper sent home under one name could, by a temporary adoption of that name, be transferred to another, and so it often happened. No doubt there is danger of perverting facilities of this kind—that they might be purchased by workhouses, and even less respectable establishments, but it is to be supposed that the Commissioners watch over the quality of the immigrants, and take care that the certificates of their character shall be properly scrutinised. But a better arrangement than this would be perfectly possible. Were a considerable number of colonists to unite and take these tickets they might call upon some dozen gentlemen in each of the three capitals, London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, to constitute themselves a commission to dispense the tickets, and to see the character and fitness of the parties who have the advantage of them. In short, the only thing we require is organisation, and without it we can accomplish nothing. Are there not then some gentlemen in the colony having the means at their control, who will risk the outlay of a certain small sum of money to secure a great public advantage? We have known much smaller communities, with resources far more slender and powers of absorption far less, who have raised such funds and watched over their application. Doubtless there has been here the discouragement of popular feeling that blocks up every way and renders all effort for the public good a source of mortification and disappointment. Men retire into their own selfish interests, not from mere selfishness, but because experience has told them that to attempt anything for the advantage of the community is to become a mark for that intolerable insolence which is more to be dreaded for its fœtor than its force. But surely we are reaching the end of that wretched epoch. The damage done by the ascendancy of vulgar and ignorant prejudices has been felt sufficiently to destroy their power, and to teach men not absolutely destitute of sense to despise them.

SOME time ago we directed the attention of those of our readers who are interested in sound schemes of philanthropy, to a very successful attempt that had been made in London by Alderman WATERLOW, to construct commodious dwellings for the working-classes at a cost which would yield a fair interest on the outlay. The material which he used for building was chiefly cement, mixed with the refuse clinker from the gas works. The specimen building in which his ideas were put to the test, has been so far approved by persons who have examined the matter, that an association has been formed to give the experiment a wider trial. At the invitation of Lord STANLEY several gentlemen interested in the promotion of sound philanthropic schemes met at the Mansion House to discuss the matter, when it was agreed to raise a sum of £25,000 under the Limited Liability Act, to erect a block of buildings at once. Before the meeting closed, as much as fourteen thousand pounds were subscribed. There would be no difficulty in raising the rest. The speciality of the company is, that it is to keep a keen eye to making a profit, not, as Lord STANLEY explained, because the promoters would not willingly subcribe towards a philanthropic object, but because the true philanthropy in this case consisted in showing how a profit was to be made. Charity could not be expected to build homes for the people, nor was it the proper function of charity to attempt it. It is a matter of business, and the supremacy of commercial principles is not to be disputed. But there are cases when the perception of self-interest requires to be instructed, guided or stimulated, and in these cases example is always a great deal better than precept. It is not enough to say to a capitalist, "put your money in working men's houses, and it will pay you better than the funds." Let a practical example be shewn, and then imitation is more likely to take place. The object of the new association is to shew that money may be profitably invested in improving the dwellings of working men. Mr. WATERLOW has led the way on a small scale; the object now is to demonstrate the fact on a larger scale, and so to create greater confidence in the soundness of the investment. Having thus an eye to dividend, the amount of which will virtually be the measure of the success of the scheme, the company proposes to pay five per cent. interest from the time the money is subscribed. Ten blocks of buildings, each capable of holding twenty families, are to be built at a cost of £23,000. This estimate is based on Mr. WATERLOW's actual expenditure on his first experimental block, and he says that he has entered into contracts for fresh buildings of the same sort at a price within the original outlay. Contingent expenses and interest will absorb the rest of the capital. As the rooms in the different floors vary somewhat in accommodation, the charge is not to be uniform; but the average rent is to be about half-a-crown a room. The total rental will yield £3094 per annum. The annual expenditure is put down at £1364 10s. This includes all rates and taxes, insurance, office charges, salary for collector and secretary, an allowance of one per cent. for repairs, and fifty pounds annually set apart towards a sinking fund. After paying a dividend of five per cent. there would be £479 10s. to go to a reserve fund, or a profit and loss account. Estimates so close as these cannot always be realised, but as they are based on experience, it may be possible to come pretty close to them, and there is a small margin for extras. The rooms when built are seldom likely to be empty, and there will be no difficulty in collecting the rent. Mr. GATLIFF stated that out of £82,565, collected as rents by the Metropolitan Association during the last seventeen years, the bad debts had not amounted to more than £400. There are very few large landlords who could say as much as that.

A Mr. MORTIMER has been doing for the suburbs what Mr. WATERLOW has been doing for the crowded neighbourhood of Finsbury. Near the New Cross Station on the North Kent Railway, where land is cheaper than in the heart of London, he has built a block of houses, where he lets three rooms at five shillings and sixpence a week, four rooms at seven shillings, and five rooms at seven and sixpence. The houses are provided with every accommodation, and there is a modest space for flower garden. The speculation yields a return of twelve per cent.

If any enterprising gentleman in Sydney should feel stimulated by these accounts to try and use his time and money in promoting a similar improvement here, there is abundant scope for his operations. Only those whose business or whose philanthropy leads them inside the poorer class of houses in Sydney, know what wretched hovels they are. It would be a great improvement if whole rows of ugly, dirty, damp, dilapidated buildings could be made to disappear, and comfortable, clean, well-ventilated houses could arise in their stead. The absence of a thorough system of drainage will always be a hindrance in the way of securing perfect cleanliness and salubrity; still much might be done to reduce the present state of filth in which many city households constantly live. In the suburbs there is less to object to, though even there the accommodation is often very deficient, and what there is, is very disproportioned to the rent. But an artisan who wants to get a comfortable home in the town finds it very difficult indeed to suit himself.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

YASS.

Wednesday, 2 p.m.

A YOUNG woman, named Fredericka Lees, aged seventeen, daughter of a farmer at Gundaroo, was found drowned near there. Deceased had been missing some weeks. It appears that, some few weeks since, she left home suddenly without saying a word to her mother, whom she passed as she left the house. At the inquest on the body, yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

YOUNG.

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

Last night Gilbert, O'Meally, and three other bushrangers, stuck up Mr. Roberts' station, at Currawang, twelve miles distant from here. They took three horses away with them.

BENDEMERE.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.

The flood here has prevented the arrival and departure of the mails. The boat has been washed away.

Rain has been falling in torrents, but to-day there is a slight cessation, and the river is falling fast.

TAMWORTH.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.

The flood gradually subsiding during last night and this morning.

The mail from Sydney was enabled to cross the river about 10 a.m. to-day.

No serious damage has been caused by the flood, more than the inconvenience to those parties who deemed it prudent to remove their goods and furniture during the time the water was rising.

The weather now is fine and clear.

BRISBANE.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

The Telegraph (s.), from Sydney, arrived to-day.

The Queensland mail, for England, was dispatched to-day, by the Clarence (s.), for Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.

In the Assembly, the Land Act Amendment Bill is still under consideration.

The number of names registered to-day of Volunteers for New Zealand is 130.

In Castlemaine the Volunteer movement for New Zealand is very strong.

A large auction sale was held to-day, but there were few transactions. Teas were neglected. Brandy, Champagne Vineyard, sold at 9s. 6d.; Martell's, 26s. in case; low brandies, 9s. in case; sugars, not bid for. No arrivals.

ADELAIDE.

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

In the Legislative Assembly the motion for the discontinuance of the branch mail service to King George's Sound, should the fortnightly mail be established, was withdrawn. Mr. Coglan's motion for the detention of Press messages to neighbouring colonies until the Government summary was made public, was opposed by a large majority, and was withdrawn.

The bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister passed the second and third readings.

A movement is on foot to join with Tasmania and New Zealand in the King George's Sound mail service, should the fortnightly European mail be established.

Flour is quoted at £14. The best town millers refuse to sell under that price. Wheat, 5s. 6d. nominal, and scarce; bran, 1s. 2d. Cargoes of Brown's River potatoes sold at auction at £10 per ton; Warrnambool, £8 10s. to £9.

The next South Australian Rifle Matches are to commence on 6th October. The programme consists of eight matches. The distances for the all-comers match are 300, 600, 800, and 1000 yards; one hundred guineas being the prize for all four distances.

ARRIVED.—Coonatta, from London.

THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.—The Summary of Colonial News, *for transmission to Europe* by the Madras, will be published in this journal to-morrow (Friday) morning, the 21st instant. Advertisers are particularly requested to send in their favours early. The insertion of advertisements sent in after seven o'clock this (Thursday) evening cannot be guaranteed.

THE HERALD SUMMARY.—Orders for extra copies should be lodged with the clerk at the counter this (Thursday) evening. Our friends from the country are reminded that orders to post for England will be too late after Friday morning's mail.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR NEW ZEALAND.—Yesterday morning, a detachment of the XII. Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Phillips and Ensign Bolton, went on board the Claud Hamilton, lying at the Grafton Wharf. The detachment numbered fifty-three rank and file, and consisted of men belonging to companies 1, 2, 6, 7, and 10, portions of which are already in active service in New Zealand. The band of the regiment accompanied the troops to the wharf, and along the route played exhilarating selections of music, which the men occasionally accompanied by singing. The detachment marched safely on board at about eleven o'clock, and the soldiers spent the hour which remained in taking leave of their comrades and friends. Colonel Hamilton, Colonel Kempt, Captain Laver, and several officers of the XII., were present, and the wharf and the approaches to it were crowded with spectators, who interestedly witnessed the embarkation and the departure. The band remained on the wharf and there again played and sang some favourite airs—"Come where my love lies dreaming," "So early in the morning," "Toll the bell," and "Auld lang syne," being among the number. At a few minutes after twelve o'clock the steamer left the wharf, the band at the same time striking up "Cheer, boys, cheer," followed by "The girl I left behind me." As the vessel steamed off the men on board cheered lustily, and were greeted by hearty hurrahs from some of the people on the wharf, while others manifested their enthusiasm by the waving of hats, 'kerchiefs, &c. Before proceeding to sea one hundred and fifty barrels of cartridge powder were taken on board the Claud Hamilton from the powder magazine at Goat Island.

THE SCAB DISEASE.—The remarks made by Mr. Ogilvie, at the meeting on Tuesday, respecting the cure of the scab (which were misunderstood by our reporter) were as follows:—He had had many years experience of sheep and of scabby sheep, and he considered the cure of the scab not only practicable but comparatively easy.

SCAB IN SHEEP BILL.—We are requested to mention that this bill, as published in Tuesday's *Herald*, was in several respects imperfect, in fact was a rough copy.

OUTER DOMAIN.—The Band of the 12th Regiment will perform the following selection of music (weather permitting) at three o'clock p.m. Conductor, H. Prince. Programme: Overture, "Der Frieschutz," Weber; selection, "Maritana," Wallace; waltz, "Ruy Blas," Musgrave; selection, "The Huguenots," Meyerbeer; quadrille, "Dinorah," Boose; selection, "Satanella," Balfe; quick march, "Come where my love lies dreaming," Jones; galop, "Polytechnicker," Kuhner. God save the Queen.

VOLUNTEERS FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The proposition of the New Zealand Government has already excited considerable interest. Over 150 persons have registered their names as willing to give their services under the conditions published by the New Zealand Government, and there appears to be every prospect of a good number of suitable men being ready to proceed by the Kate, which is now loading for Auckland. In a day or two arrangements will be completed for the examination of those who have given in their names, when all considered eligible will be passed. We observe in our telegram from Melbourne that 130 names are registered, and that in Castlemaine, Victoria, there is a strong sympathy in favour of the movement.

O'CONNELL MONUMENT FUND.—A meeting of the committee of this fund was held yesterday afternoon, at the Town Hall. There was a good attendance. In the absence of the chairman, Mr. James Mullins presided. A communication was read from Mr. W. S. Lyster, enclosing a cheque for £26 5s., being the net proceeds of a benefit lately given in aid of the fund at the Prince of Wales Opera House, and also covering another cheque for £10 10s., Mr. Lyster's personal contribution. A resolution was agreed to, requesting the chairman, the Hon. J. H. Plunkett, M.L.C., to convey the thanks of the committee to Mr. Lyster for his generous conduct in the matter. It having been determined, on the motion of Mr. P. Faucett, M.L.A., to close all subscription lists on the 31st October next, the meeting adjourned.

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

THE following is the report of the Directors of this Company, held at their Office, yesterday, the 19th instant:—

FIFTY-FIFTH HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

The profits of the past half-year were ...		£8084 11 3
The balance at credit of profit and loss at the end of the previous half-year, ended December 31, 1862, was ...		13,394 4 2
Together ...		£21,478 15 5
Deduct—		
March dividend ...	£7087 10 0	
Bad debts ...	206 18 1	
Amount transferred to reserve fund ...	3000 0 0	
		£10,294 8 1
And there remains a balance of unappropriated profit at 30th June, 1863, of ...		£11,184 7 4

The directors recommend a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of five per cent., with a bonus at the rate of two and a half per cent., payable at the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, on and after the 1st day of September next.

A dividend and bonus at these rates will absorb £7087 10s., leaving at credit of profit and loss a balance of £4096 17s. 4d.

The proprietors are perhaps aware that from the commencement of the year a further reduction took place in the meter price of gas, being a fifth reduction within the last seven years.

The directors have long felt the necessity of additional land at the head station, with a view to the enlargement of the works. They have now the pleasure of reporting that they have just purchased, by public auction, at the moderate sum of £2500, a plot of ground comprising about 2 roods 9½ perches, adjoining the southern boundary of the Gas Works in Darling Harbour, and in every respect most eligible for the company's purposes.

It being deemed expedient to make timely provision also for an increased distribution of gas, the directors have determined on laying down, as early as practicable, a new trunk main of large capacity, equal to the supply of all parts of the city and suburbs to the full extent of their requirements for many years to come.

It will thus be necessary to call up one or more of the three remaining instalments on the new shares.

The directors are of opinion that it would be advantageous to the interests of the company if in future the report and an abstract of the accounts were to be published; and they beg to recommend this course for the sanction of the general meeting of proprietors.

JAMES MITCHELL, Chairman.
R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.

Company's Office, Sydney, 17th August, 1863.

BALANCE SHEET.—30th JUNE, 1863.

Dr. LIABILITIES.			
To sundry creditors:			
Debt on land at Haymarket ...	£3,000 0 0		
Temporary loans at 5 and 6 per cent. ...	6,141 15 7		
		£9,141 15 7	
" Suspense accounts ...		313 10 0	
" The proprietors:			
Capital paid up ...	94,508 0 0		
Reserved fund ...	13,000 0 0		
Reserve for replacement of meters ...	2,676 2 10		
Dividends unclaimed ...	2,239 5 6		
Advances on new shares ...	1,876 14 7		
The rest, or unappropriated profits ...	11,184 7 4		
		125,476 10 3	
		£134,931 15 10	

Cr. ASSETS.		
By fixed investment:		
Plant—comprising land and buildings, fixed machinery, main and service pipes ...	£99,504 14 3	
Tools and furniture ...	957 14 10	
		£100,462 9 1
" Floating investment:		
Coal and residual products ...	1,153 12 2	
Apparatus in store ...	4,491 5 6	
Fittings, meters, lamps, and pillars ...	13,915 13 7	
Imprest to engineers ...	500 0 0	
		20,060 11 3
" Sundry debtors ...		13,015 4 4
" Suspense accounts ...		672 13 4
" Cash ...		720 17 10
		£134,931 15 10

Compared with journal and found correct, 14th August, 1863.
ALFRED FAIRFAX, J. BLAXLAND, } Auditors.

Sydney, 4th August, 1863.
R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.

PROFIT AND LOSS for the half-year ended 30th June, 1863:—

Dr.	
To salaries, commission, and wages ...	£4,892 0 8
" Coals and all other materials for manufacturing purposes ...	1,978 15 11
" Wear and tear of buildings, machinery, and main and service pipes ...	1,046 12 8
" Miscellaneous ...	633 16 7
" Profit and loss—for the half-year's profit ...	8,084 11 3
	£16,635 3 1
To dividend and bonus payable on 1st March, 1863	£7,087 10 0
" Amount transferred to reserve fund...	3,000 0 0
" Bad debts...	206 18 1
" The Rest at 30th June, 1863...	11,184 7 4
	£21,478 15 5

Cr.	
By proceeds of gas and other materials and services	£16,635 3 1
	£16,635 3 1
By amount of the Rest at 31st December, 1862 ...	£13,394 4 2
Profits of the half-year brought down	8,084 11 3
	£21,478 15 5

Compared with journal and found correct, 14th August, 1863.
ALFRED FAIRFAX, JOHN BLAXLAND, } Auditors.

Sydney, 4th August, 1863.
R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.

The report was adopted unanimously.

The Hon. James Mitchell, Esq., was re-elected chairman, and the Hon. C. Kemp, Esq., vice-chairman.

SECONDARY PUNISHMENTS.

WE have received the following from a colonial gentleman, now in London, on the subject of transportation:—

It may be interesting to you to learn that I have been told by one of the Royal Commissioners upon "Secondary punishments," appointed at the latter end of 1862, that their report has been *agreed to*, and was *signed, I believe, about ten days ago*.

I am sorry to say that the resolutions arrived at are *not favourable* to our views upon the subject of transportation; for, although no attempt is to be made to renew transportation to any of the colonies of New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land, or to send them to South Australia, or Queensland, or New Zealand, or Victoria, it is recommended that the punishment of *deportation from Great Britain shall be resumed*, and that convicts shall be sent, in the *numbers necessary to relieve the mother country*, to *Western Australia*.

I understand that Mr. Childers alone protested against this, but that with the exception of his adverse vote the Commission either *quite or almost unanimously* agreed to their report. It has not yet been laid before Parliament, and you may not receive a copy of it, but I believe my account—which will be very *distasteful to all the Australian colonies*, excepting Western Australia herself—is substantially correct, and I am sorry for it.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At the Railway Depot, at 11 o'clock, Mess Beef, Milch Cows, Fat Sheep, Hay, Poultry, and all kinds of Live Stock.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Sperm and Black Oil, Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Provisions, Colonial Tobacco, &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Carpeting, Matting, Camphor-wood Trunks, Chests of Drawers, Forfars, &c.; at 2 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, and Fancy Goods.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Flowering Plants, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Fruit Trees, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, American Boots; also, the Wreck of the Barque Antagonist.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Twine, Lines, Cord, Paper, Bolts and Nuts, Castor Oil, Tobacco Pipes, Bass' Ale, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MR. T. W. BOWDEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Eight Houses in Riley and Little Campbell streets, near South Head Road; Houses and Land, Town of Liverpool; and a Sixty-Acre Farm at the Kurrajong, near Richmond.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—On the east side of the Circular Quay, at half-past 2 o'clock, the Cargo of Timber, ex Avon, from Vancouver's Island.

MR. O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Stores, Circular Quay, at half-past 10 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, &c.

MR. H. VAUGHAN.—At No. 199, Brougham-street, near William-street, at 12 o'clock, Household Furniture.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Trucks, Harness, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Carts, Trucks, Harness.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Boots, Firearms, Jewellery, &c.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Many inquiries have been made respecting the medals that were awarded at the Exhibition in Sydney, of the articles intended for the International Exhibition. We learn by the late mail that Mr. Kullrich, of Berlin, to whom the commission for the medal was given, had written to Mr. Hamilton, stating that the dies were finished, and awaited final approval before hardening. The delay had arisen from Mr. Kullrich's extreme anxiety to produce a highly artistic work. There can be little doubt that the dies will arrive by the next mail; the medals will therefore be struck off at the Sydney Mint.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.—Yesterday the City Coroner held an inquiry at the Black Swan Hotel, on view of the body of John Croft, aged seventy-one years, who died suddenly on Tuesday night. It appeared that the deceased having come to Sydney from Bathurst, had for four or five months before his death lived with his son-in-law, Pitt-street South, and during that time had enjoyed good health. On Tuesday evening he left his residence in Pitt-street to see his daughter, who lives in Devonshire-street, returning with her at about eight o'clock. On approaching his son-in-law's house he seemed fatigued, and breathed with difficulty. After resting awhile against a fence the deceased was taken into the house, and a doctor was at once sent for, but the deceased died in a few minutes before he had time to arrive. It was surmised that the deceased had become over-excited by pleasurable emotions respecting the recent marriage of his daughter, and that the action of his heart had suddenly ceased in consequence. The medical evidence being in accordance with this view of the matter, the Coroner found that deceased had died from natural causes.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS AT BOTANY.—A fisherman named Edward Crouch, whilst fishing in company with three other persons, on the 18th instant, found the body of a man lying in the water, at a place called Donovan's Flat, on the south side of Botany Bay. The City Coroner purposes holding an inquest into the matter, at the Sir Joseph Banks' Hotel, this day.

FLOWERING PLANTS AND SHRUBS.—We are requested by Messrs. Bradley and Newton to direct attention to their sale of choice fruit-trees, flowering plants, and shrubs, Spanish chesnut trees, &c., from the celebrated nursery of Mr. John Baptist; this being favorable weather for planting out, gentlemen should not lose this opportunity of securing fine healthy plants like those which are to be sold this day at the old Bank of Australasia, at 11 o'clock. —ADV.

PROPOSED GUARANTEE TO A COPPER CARRYING COMPANY.

(From the Rockhampton Bulletin, August 8.)

A PRELIMINARY meeting was held at Messrs. Rankin, Rea, and Company's Auction Rooms, at 4 p.m. yesterday, to take into consideration the best method of maintaining Rockhampton as the shipping port of the Peak Downs Copper Company. About thirty gentlemen connected with the commercial interests of the town were present.

The proceedings commenced by his Worship the Mayor being voted to the chair, who stated that having himself given the matter little consideration, and one or two gentlemen having previously met to discuss it, he would at once call upon

Captain Hunter, who said, that before calling the gentlemen present together the promoters of this meeting had met and prepared a statement of facts, which had been compiled with some care. They had calculated the expenses of carriage by two methods—by bullock teams and horse teams—and the result was entirely in favour of the latter. According to the calculations made, a startling sum would be required to start a carrying company equal to the work—no less than £10,890. He was satisfied that the working expenses would be something like £12 per ton, with the prices at present paid for wages. The difference in favour of horse teams over bullock teams was about thirty per cent. The traffic on the line would be so great that there would be little feed adjacent to it; bullocks would, consequently, be continually straying, which would involve loss of time to a ruinous extent. The plant necessary would be forty teams—American leather spring waggons with eight horses—the cost of which, with gear complete, would be something like £409. Various other expenses had been included in their estimate, such as interest on capital, wages, deterioration of plant, salary of manager, premises, and paddocks at various stages on the line, and incidentals—one item, that of feed, being rather a large one. The total working expenses annually would be £18,000. Copper, by these horse teams, could be brought to Rockhampton, it had been estimated, for £14, and landed in Sydney for £15 per ton. It appeared that little difficulty would be found in providing the capital if security could be obtained. The benefit accruing to Rockhampton would be very great indeed in the event of its becoming the shipping port. It was almost impossible to calculate the amount of traffic that would be created, for trade brought trade. He might say that the calculations they had made were based upon the new road being made available.

In reply to Mr. Livermore, Captain Hunter said each team would carry four tons of copper—half a ton to each horse.

Mr. Livermore said his firm had lately loaded for the Peak Downs, and the teams would only take a ton and a-half each. Between Geelong and Ballarat, where the road was macadamised, a six-horse team would take not more than three tons.

Captain Feez said that, in his opinion, eight horses in an American spring waggon would draw four tons, by "double-banking at the pinches," provided first-rate stock were obtained.

Mr. Ranken had ascertained that on the Maitland roads, which were very bad ones, a six-horse team usually carried three tons.

Mr. Gardner corroborated, from personal knowledge, the statement respecting the badness of the roads in the Maitland district.

A discussion then ensued on the estimated item of £40 each for horses, in which Captains Hunter, Feez, Messrs. Archer and Ranken took part. Ultimately it was agreed that first-class draft horses fit for work could not be set down in Rockhampton at much less than £40.

Mr. Plews, engineer for the Northern roads, was here introduced to the meeting by Mr. Rea, and said he had great pleasure in stating that having ridden over the new route, at all events as far as Gordon Downs, he could state that the road was nearly level with the exception of Gogango Range, and could be formed with little difficulty. It passed through a good deal of scrub, which, however, could even now be ridden through, consisting merely of brushwood. He had to-day received a report from the foreman of works, whom he left to explore the spurs of Goganga Range—informing him that he had found a good line across the range from Prestowe to the crossing-place of the Dawson, making the distance, he believed, not more than thirty miles. The country along the route was well watered—say every twenty miles. There was a good crossing-place on the Mackenzie.

In reply to a question, Mr. Plews further stated that by the new route the Gordon Downs would be 160 to 170 miles from Rockhampton.

Mr. Rea suggested that a limited liability company be formed to offer a guarantee to the amount of four thousand pounds, which, with the plant, would perhaps be deemed sufficient security by the company. It must be ascertained whether the guarantee could be arranged in such a way as to protect the subscribers to it from the possibility of excessive or unequal loss; it should be a limited liability company. It must, however, be distinctly understood that they did not contemplate taking up the matter as a speculation—the margin of profit was not sufficiently large enough for that—their object was to secure the indirect benefits so large a traffic would create.

Captain Feez thought a Joint Stock Carrying Company could be formed with limited liability, one-half the capital to be raised in Rockhampton, the other half in Sydney.

Mr. Shaw believed the Copper Company would advance the whole of the capital, provided security were offered. As to the amount of security required, he anticipated much would depend upon the parties taking the matter up. He had no doubt, if the gentlemen present undertook the management, the Company would not require a very large amount of security beyond a lien on the plant and stock.

Mr. Henriques recommended the gentlemen present to put their names down for the amounts they were willing to give towards a guarantee.

Mr. Rea then moved that a committee be formed to enquire into and report upon the feasibility, or otherwise, of establishing a Joint Stock Guarantee Company, consisting of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number:—Captain Hunter, Messrs. Richardson, Livermore, Rea, Ranken, Henriques, Wormald, Feez, Headrick, and the Mayor.

The name of Mr. Archibald Archer was proposed, but that gentleman declined, from inability to attend the meetings.

A discussion then followed as to the desirability of guaranteeing to land the copper in Sydney at £15 per ton.

Mr. Livermore thought that if landed at Rockhampton, arrangements might easily be made to ship the copper direct to England. He thought direct trade with England should be encouraged by every possible means.

Mr. Rea said the object of the offer to deliver in Sydney was to save the company the expense of an agency at Rockhampton.

Mr. Richardson (of the firm of Messrs. Byrnes, Bassett, and Co.), thought the shipment matter very easily calculated, and had better not be included in the offer.

Captain Hunter thought the better plan would be to tender for delivery in Sydney, or England, as opportunity offered, by direct shipment.

LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM DURING JULY, 1863.

SAMPLES of ores and minerals from various localities; two cases showing the manufacturing process of cloth from the raw material to the perfect stuff; samples of wool from Spain, South America, Tasmania, and Germany; samples of Russian hemp and flax; samples of cloth manufactured from New South Wales wool; a series of maps and plans, and several sets of catalogues, of the principal countries represented at the Great Exhibition for 1862. Presented by the International Exhibition Commissioners.

A beautiful collection of corals from the South Sea Islands. By W. J. Williams, Esq.

Three species of fishes from Port Jackson. By Mr. Henry Jones.

A lyre bird (Menura superba) and two specimens of the gourami (Osphromenes olfax), from the Mauritius. By the Council of the Acclimatisation Society.

Two diamond birds (Pardalotus punctatus). By Master Frederick Seymour.

An eel (Muræna). By Mr. J. Fitzhardinge.

Two lizards (Omolepida casuarinæ). By Mr. Frederick Foster, Mosquito Island.

A koala (Phascolarctos cinereus). By T. S. Mort, Esq.

A starfish (Asteria). By Mr. William Child.

A fish (Chironectes). By W. H. Aldis, Esq.

A black wallaby (Halmaturus ualabatus). By Ed. S. Hill, Esq.

A diamond bird (Pardalotus punctatus). By Master John Seymour.

A giant petrel (Procellaria gigantea). By Charles Moore, Esq.

A New Zealand kingfisher (Halcyon ranctus?) By Ed. P. Ramsay, Esq.

HOSPITAL BALL AT KIANDRA.—The much talked of hospital ball, which had been postponed last week on account of the fearfully bad weather, came off on Saturday, the 15th instant, although the weather was, if possible, worse than ever. A good many assembled in spite of all obstacles, and, although the fair sex was not numerously represented, those who came did so with a determination to enjoy themselves, and a very pleasant *reunion* was the result of the exertions of the committee, aided by the amateur band. The room at the Empire was nicely decorated and brilliantly lighted, and the harmony and hilarity within was in striking contrast to the howling of the wind and the drifting of the snow outside. A good selection of lively tunes was performed with great taste and remarkable precision by the amateurs, and as time was limited it was made the most of, and dance followed dance without intermission till midnight, when "God Save the Queen," given in first-rate style by the band, and joined in by the company generally, was the signal for the breaking up of one of the pleasantest affairs Kiandra has witnessed for a long time. On Monday the hospital committee met, and the treasurer announced that the sum of £41 had been collected by subscriptions and sales of tickets, which, considering the badness of the times and our limited population, is better than could have been expected.—*Communicated.*

SEVEN CHINAMEN DROWNED.—Our Mudgee contemporary, the *Western Post* of 12th instant says:—Information has reached us of the death by drowning, of six Chinamen. It appears that seven Chinamen were conveying a pig across the Macquarie, about thirteen miles from Burrandong, when, upon reaching the middle of the river, the pig attempted to jump into the stream. The Chinamen, in trying to prevent it, capsized the boat, which resulted in the death of six of their number; the seventh, with the pig, reached the bank. Subsequently, a Chinaman storekeeper, supposed to have had £700 in his pocket, was drowned near the same spot.

AN ENTERPRISING MAN.—A working man named Joyce, at Narandura, has for some three years past been devoting his unemployed time to the construction of a steam vessel, and has already expended about £500 on material. The framework is now complete, and her bottom planking is attached. She will when finished be 60 feet in length, 12 feet in breadth, 7 feet depth of hold, and will, when laden, not draw more than two feet of water. Her tonnage will be 70 by measurement. The builder estimates her cost, when fitted with engine, &c., at £1400. We learn that she has been thus far constructed under great difficulties. The shipwright having nothing to depend on for material but his own labour, has worked like a horse from time to time to obtain money to be expended on his object. Such a man deserves to meet with encouragement, and a little assistance would enable him at once to complete the craft which would afford a means to the river storekeepers to compete satisfactorily with the Adelaide hawkers.—*Wagga Wagga Express*, August 15.

WE are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, upholsterers, &c., to their sales of Brussels carpets, stair ditto, matting, &c., at 11 o'clock; and at 12 o'clock, drapery, fancy goods, clothing, &c., this day, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

SPERM and Black Oil ex John Wills, will be sold by auction, this morning, by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co., at their Rooms, 162, George-street. The same firm will also dispose of, at same time and place, several new parcels of dried fruits, groceries, and provisions ex Jason and William Duthie. A full attendance is respectfully requested.—ADV.

WE have been desired by John G. Cohen to call the attention of boot and shoe buyers, country storekeepers, shipowners, and others to his sales, at the Bank Auction Rooms, This Day, Thursday, 20th August, 1863, at 11 o'clock, comprising 50 cases Maguire's Hungarian grained nugget American boots, 4 trunks gents' kid E.S. boots. The wreck of the barque Antagonist as she lay abandoned on 14th May last. Punctual attendance is particularly desired. For further particulars see advertisements.—ADV.

NOTICE.—Creditors in the estate of Moses Lemon are requested to attend in the Insolvent Court this morning, at 10 o'clock, a caveat having been lodged against the assignee's charge of 7 per cent. on the present plan of distribution. CHAS. MOORE and Co.—ADV.

THE cargo of timber ex Avon, from Vancouver's Island. Timber merchants, shipbuilders, and others are reminded that the above cargo will be sold by Messrs. W. Dean and Co., by public auction, on the east side of the Circular Quay, this day, at half-past 2 o'clock. See advertisement.—ADV.

The *Giornale della Marina* of Turin, of the 16th, announces that, by order of the Minister of Marine, all vessels sailing under Pontifical colours shall henceforth, on entering an Italian port, furl up their colours, and not be allowed to hoist them so long as they remain in Italian waters.

NEW CALEDONIA.

WE are in receipt of papers from New Caledonia up to the 2nd of August. The news they contain is unimportant.

An immigration depot is to be established at the Port de France.

An account of the late cruise of the Coetlogon from the Port de France to Kanala—a distance of 140 miles—is printed in the *Moniteur* of the 26th of July and the 2nd of August. The Governor and his lady, Madame Guillain, were on board.

The *Moniteur*, on the 2nd of August, reproduces some passages of the speech of the Rev. W. Slatyer, of this city, at the meeting held at the Freemasons' Hall, to express sympathy with the victims of the Peruvian slave trade in the Pacific, and comments upon the language used by the reverend speaker on that occasion in the following terms:—"Let the English sword be drawn from its sheath in this just cause, to which every son of Albion lavishes so willingly *speeches* which prevent nothing. In setting forth the success of *their* intervention (if they do intervene) the French will not mingle with their plaudits any insinuations of the same description as those made by the orator we have cited. At this distance *from* Europe, of what use is this lumber of national prejudice? (*Ce bagage de jalousies nationales.*) In Australia, as in New Caledonia and Tahiti, there are, as far as we are concerned, only uncivilized men and men who are civilised. This last title is a nationality, and those are of the same country who have the same notions of justice and of virtue."

The inhabitants of Mare and Lifu (in the Loyalty Islands) are perfectly tranquil, but the little island of Uvea, in the same group, is desolated by a civil war between the northern and southern tribes.

The islands Boucher, Hamelin, Laine, and Quevauvilliers—hitherto believed to be uninhabited—are found to be peopled. They have willingly received the Roman Catholic missionaries

PAWNBROKERS' ACT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The poor man's friend, as I may call the introducer of this bill, has at last succeeded in inducing the Assembly to a second reading of the above famous bill, which will do more to injure than protect the poor. I crave permission to say a few words on the subject. The first—The rate interest proposed, which is very low in comparison with the sister colony Victoria. The Mont de Piete there is allowed to charge under a new and recently passed Act, more than double the interest proposed in this bill. The next is the alteration in the time that pledges are to be kept. The introducer of this bill knows perfectly well that clothing is subject to be destroyed by vermin. Then again, the pawnbrokers are to charge only one month's interest for five weeks' loan of money. This I think a great injustice, as no person would be willing to work five weeks and receive payment for four—would the honorable member or any other man?

There are companies here that declare a dividend, and give a bonus (*after their expenses are paid*) which would far exceed the interest than that charged by pawnbrokers after their expenses are deducted.

The next are the country districts, where pledges are not so numerous, and articles dearer than in Sydney. Pawnbrokers ought to be allowed to charge for tickets the same as in England, I think that justice ought to be done to both parties. A barrister's living is what he can get for his labour; pawnbroker's what he can get by his money. I do not see why one ought to be interfered with more than the other.

In conclusion, I hope that a pawnbroker will be in the House and bring in a bill to lower barristers' charges 60 per cent. on the present charges.

I remain, Sir,
NOT A PAWNBROKER.

Sydney, August 18.

PAWNBROKERS' PROFITS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Will you have the kindness to allow me to say a few words with respect to pawnbroking and the profits derived therefrom.

I have been in the business very near five years; my profits for that time have been about £800, which will amount to £160 for each year, out of of that deduct £10 a year for license, and when stolen goods are taken in, whatever may be lent on them, the pawnbroker loses; and then there are tickets and books to provide, which, altogether, will reduce my income to about £145 a year. Now, Sir, I would ask Mr. Holroyd or any else, if that sum is too much to pay rent and keep house. Well, then, if Mr. Holroyd's bill should pass, what will be the effect? Why, I and many more must certainly give up the business, and the consequence will be that there will be but two or three pawnbrokers in Sydney; and then I would ask how the people who live round the outskirts of the town would like to go a mile or two to be accommodated with a few shillings to help them through the week? And it will not do to send children, as pledges are not to be taken from them. I believe, Sir, that the people who go to pawn-shops want no alteration made, for not one out of a hundred that come to my shop find any fault with the rate of interest charged.

I am, obediently yours,
ANOTHER PAWNBROKER.

DISEASE IN SHEEP.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In a recent issue of your journal appeared a letter as to the great loss among sheep by disease of the skin. This may arise from inflammation caused by the sun's rays, or by exposure to sudden changes of temperature, and I would advise the farmers and shepherds to try cheap remedies, that might do in New South Wales as in Scotland—viz.: Mix white sulphur and water the thickness of cream or thick milk, and paint it with a soft brush as often as possible on the part affected, and it will likely remove the inflammation and strengthen the skin. Observe, it is *not* flowers of sulphur, but *precipitate* sulphur, commonly called milk of sulphur or white sulphur.

Another way might be tried, and it would be more favourable to the wool, and make clean, healthy skin, and that is to melt of common washing soda ½ oz. to each pint of pure rain or river water. Bathing the skin with this, and afterwards with pure water, will clear away the diseased skin, and allow the healthy skin to grow and make much cleaner wool for manufacturing purposes. Common washing or domestic soda is easily got, and might be advantageously tried on a small scale.

The loss must be very great to the commonwealth, and I thought it my duty to propose what I have known to be remedies, in the hope it may lead to saving the stockholders from much loss.

JOHN GEDDES.

Thorn Bank, Cathcart, 24th June.

THE SCAB DISEASE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I find by the report of the Parliamentary proceedings just to hand, that the Honorable the Minister for Lands gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill having for its object the prevention of scab in sheep. Mr. Robertson had, however, scarcely resumed his seat before he was threatened with opposition. But by whom? Why, the very selfsame gentleman who had rendered such good service to the country by being instrumental in passing the present law relating to scab. Now, I should much like to know what has caused this sudden change on the part of that honorable gentleman? If I recollect right he was most determined in his advocacy of the present effective law, showing as he did in the most forcible and eloquent language all the evils that would befal the squatting interest if his bill did not pass. Indeed, such was the effect of his eloquence and persuasive powers—so clearly did he show the necessity of the measure he was advocating, that his arguments were considered irresistible, and his bill became law. At this time the country was infested with scabby sheep, but twelve months after I believe there was not one in the colony; therefore it does appear to me strange indeed that after witnessing the good effects of the present law its author, without any shadow of reason, should wish to abandon it. I trust, however, that on this occasion his persuasive eloquence will not avail him. Mr. Robertson stated that the bill he was about to introduce embodied the wishes of the squatters, and he is quite correct. I have conversed with many, and they are all agreed that the most stringent measures should be adopted, but with reasonable compensation, which they are quite willing to pay. If the squatters were appealed to, at least ninety-five per cent. would pronounce in favour of the bill introduced by the Government, but there is so much apathy amongst them they will not move in the matter. For my part, if the shearing of scabby flocks is allowed I fear for the consequences; and I am told that several are about to commence. Let me warn our legislators not to sanction any clause that will allow curative means to be applied, for if they do we shall have scab from one end of the colony to the other. The cry will then assuredly be with the poor squatters, "*sauve qui peut.*" I unhesitatingly declare that with the crowded state of our sheep runs all chances of cure are hopeless. However careful and attentive some flockmasters may be, others will be neglectful, and unless immediate and decided steps are taken it will be too late to avert the mischief. Unfortunately for the squatters there are some members in the Assembly who are quite indifferent about them, or anything that concerns their welfare, and who know just as much about a sheep as a pig.

It is however to be hoped that the author of the present Act will not obstinately persevere to vivCer and perpetuate the mischief he was formerly so determined and eloquent in condemning. It is idle to talk of what they are doing at South Australia, and the colony of Victoria; notwithstanding what may be said to the contrary, they are overrun with scabby sheep, and always will be, so long as curative measures are allowed. If by any chance opposition to the bill about to be introduced should prove successful, it would certainly be advisable for the Government to give peremptory and immediate instructions to the various inspectors that the present law be applied with all its force. Every day's delay adds considerably to the mischief.

N. P. B.

Mudgee, 16th August.

THE NEW IMPOUNDING BILL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—By the 18th clause of the new Impounding Act, now before the House, it is proposed to be enacted that—

"The poundkeeper, notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, may, without other preliminary than an order obtained from a justice, sell, at the next appointed day of sale, any unbranded cattle or horses which have been impounded, above the age of twelve months, with their foals and calves, if any, and shall pay over one clear half of the proceeds of their sale to the proprietor impounding."

It appears to me that if this clause is made law it will be offering increased facilities for horse and cattle stealing, and make it a legitimate business by Act of Parliament, as thus—

A man knows where there is unbranded stock running—(such I believe, may be found in many parts of the colony), by driving them first on to land occupied by him and from there to pound, where the poundkeeper will naturally seek to get rid of unbranded stock as soon as possible, on account of the difficulties of proving ownership and getting expenses; he therefore applies to a Justice for an order to sell. On the day of sale the impounder purchases, and gets one-half of the purchase money returned. This may be done without collusion.

Supposing he brands his stock thus purchased before taking them from the pound, there is then nothing to trouble him in regard of the quiet possession of his *honestly* acquired property, as the pound books will prove the purchase, and the poundkeeper, or assistants, the branding at the same time. By collusion between the parties named in the clause, it might be made a profitable pursuit.

Thinking the clause likely to do a great amount of mischief, I have thus submitted my reading of it to the framers and the public for their consideration,

And remain, yours obediently,
AN OUTSIDER.

Stockton, August 17th.

BRITTON v. LYSTER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In the report of this case, which was tried in the District Court yesterday, published in this day's *Herald*, it is stated that our client (the defendant) *used* the alleged slanderous words. This he positively denies, and accordingly pleaded not guilty; but as the matter was disposed of upon a question of law at the conclusion of the plaintiff's case, it became unnecessary for the defendant to produce the evidence with which he was prepared in support of his defence.

As our client thinks your report is calculated to produce an erroneous impression, to his prejudice, may we request that you will rectify the report by stating that the words complained of were "*alleged*" to have been spoken by the defendant.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN.

124, Elizabeth-street, 19th August.

AUSTRALIAN COAL ON BOARD H.M. STEAMSHIPS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The copy of report upon experiments made with Australian coal by Commodore Seymour, on board H.M.S. Pelorus, in June or July, 1862, and furnished by him to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and reported in the *Herald* of the 17th instant, would, without a remark or two upon the probable causes of the unfavourable results obtained, lead the public of the Australian colonies as well as others, to the conclusion that the coal used on board colonial steamships, and the product of the Australian mines, is of an inferior description to that used in England, and supplied by British mines for similar purposes.

The experiments on Australian coal for naval purposes, under direction of the Admiralty, and furnished to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th June, 1862, and published in the *Herald* of the 20th September, 1862, show, in column eight, that four of the Australian samples tried actually evaporated a greater number of cubic feet of water per hour than the North of England (West Hartley); and six stood higher than the Welsh (Merthyr), had averaged for the three years prior to the Australian experiments. Column 5 of Woolwich experiments on Australian coal, shows the number of pounds of water evaporated for each pound of coal, at the temperature of the feed water. Here, again, we find eight out of the eleven samples experimented on evaporating more pounds of water for each pound of coal consumed than the West Hartley—a coal that stands deservedly high in England for steamship purposes; and two of the samples show a higher rate of evaporation than the Welsh coal.

The question now arises, what is the cause of the unsatisfactory results obtained on board the Pelorus, while using Australian coal in June or July last year, while at Woolwich Dockyard, in the month of April same year, we have a set of carefully conducted experiments showing clearly the high evaporative power of a majority of the Australian samples?

I believe the cause rests in the defective proportions of the Pelorus' boilers, more especially in the tubes, which are only 2½ inches in diameter, and no alteration of furnaces, where such defects exist, could entirely remove the evil; nothing less than a reconstruction of the boilers would have given a fair opportunity of proving the high economic value of Australian coal; and as borne out by the Woolwich experiments. I may state that boilers constructed for using bituminous coal, as the majority of boilers always have been, are equally well suited for consuming Welsh coal, but boilers with tubes only 2½ inches diameter may require hundreds of pounds spent on them to make them really efficient for long voyages while burning either English or colonial bituminous coal.

In Sir Daniel Cooper's memorandum to the Duke of Newcastle he states that £30 would be sufficient to alter one of the furnaces of one of H. M. steamships for the purpose of using Australian coal advantageously and economically. Had the boilers of any of H.M. steamships that are now on this station, or have been here, consumed while in England bituminous coal as successfully and economically as many of H.M. steamships have frequently done in England, then I say no expense need be incurred in altering furnaces on board H.M. ships for consuming Australian coal both economically and advantageously. Boilers in which good results have been obtained in England with bituminous coal are in every respect suited to consume successfully Australian coal.

Your obedient servant,
PERFECT COMBUSTION.

Sydney, August 19th.

P.S.—I must not neglect to state that Welsh coal, while being used for steam purposes, in boilers with tubes of 2½ inches diameter, or thereabouts, is better adapted for steam purposes than bituminous coal, especially after the first forty-eight hours under steam, but there is no good reason why marine boilers should be supplied with tubes of the small size mentioned above.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy ...	£236 5 4
Gin ...	72 2 10
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters ...	5 0 0
Whisky ...	58 0 11
Rum ...	355 19 0
Perfumed spirits ...	11 12 4
All other spirits ...	30 16 0
Wine ...	63 14 4
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood) ...	11 9 2
(in bottle) ...	23 15 6
Tobacco and snuff ...	273 16 9
Cigars ...	12 15 0
Pilotage ...	3 13 8
Dues ...	1 0 0
	£1158 19 7

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Australian Gas-light Company was held to-day, at two o'clock. The report (which will be found in another part of our columns) was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., and bonus of 2½ per cent. for the half-year, was declared. The amount to the credit of profit and loss, after payment of the dividend, is £4096 17s. 4d.

A prospectus has been issued of a new joint stock bank, to be called the City Bank. The capital is £200,000, in 20,000 shares of £10 each, with liberty to extend to £500,000. Applications for shares are to be made on or before the 5th of September, and no application will be entertained for more than 500 shares. It is proposed to call up not more than £5 per share of the capital stock at present—£1 deposit on notification of allotment, £1 on the execution the deed of settlement, and £3 on the 1st of October, or at a subsequent date to be determined by the directors. There is a new feature in this bank, that at the commencement of every half-year shareholders are at liberty to pay the whole of the calls, which may be made at intervals of not less than six months.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. will sell by auction to-morrow (this day), the cargo of timber ex Avon, from Vancouver's Island.

The sperm and black oils ex John Wills will be sold by auction to-morrow (this day), by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co.

From Messrs. Stables, Straker, and Co.'s Circular, dated June 15th, we extract the following:—

Melbourne.—To this port our accounts for the past month show a total declared value of £595,187, against £524,479 in April-May—increase, £70,708. Most of our drapery columns show a moderate advance on the average, wrought leather and saddlery being similarly affected. We have a small increase in hardware. Metals are a fair average, pig and galvanized iron, and tin plates being in advance of last month. Some good parcels of naphtha and distilled oils have been shipped; other oils—with the exception of rape—paints, glue, &c., show a slight increase. Great activity has prevailed in woolpacks, bushel bags, and Dundee goods generally. Tobacco has gone in considerable quantities; rum is in much lesser amount; but brandy and British spirits, as also wines and beer, remain about as before; malt and hops have declined; cheese, bacon, and hams are in very good supply. Candles are to a similar extent with last month, the shipment of foreign, per Giant's Causeway, contributing to swell what would otherwise have been a moderate total. Currants show an improvement, and sugar likewise.

The proceedings of the past month show little material variation, in the aggregate, from those quoted in our Circular of 15th May. Indeed, so far as relates to the declared value of British goods, the respective totals may be looked upon as almost identical, the gross amounts reported in our present issue for month ending 7th June being £986,950, against £916,732 in April-May, inclusive of late entries, showing a net increase of £70,218. At the same time we would caution our readers that arguments based merely upon a comparison of two consecutive months, without due regard to the average previous exports, must at times prove fallacious, as an accidental delay in the clearance of one or two ships, if with heavy cargoes, would tend to swell the columns of one month at the expense of the other. We may, especially, recognise a disturbing cause of this nature in the present month. The Black Ball Liverpool liner (of the 5th May) did not officially clear until the 8th, and is included in our present report; the Lightning, on the other hand, the packet of 5th June, cleared actually on that date,—and the result is, the cargo of each vessel appears in the May-June reports, enhancing the total exports by the value of the former manifest.

Sydney and Moreton Bay.—To these ports we have a present increase of £73,168, our total values being £300,137, against £226,969 in preceding month. Most of our columns of drapery goods are in moderate advance of last month. Hardware and metals are in average supply. Paints, oils, and turps show but little variation. Tobacco is in good force. Rum remains about the same, and brandy shows a considerable increase. Beer, both in bulk and glass, is also in advance. British candles are not excessive, but of foreign some large parcels have gone.

Adelaide.—We have two vessels for this port whose joint cargoes are valued at £58,239, showing a decrease of £62,731 compared with last month.

Hobart Town and Launceston.—One vessel has cleared for each of these ports, with cargo valued at £33,888.

From Charente we learn the departure of the Esther, on the 27th ultimo, with 284 hogsheads 914 quarters 65 octaves and 3273 cases brandy; and 20 hogsheads 213 cases wine for Melbourne and Sydney. The Independent was to sail from Charente, and the Charlotte from Bordeaux, about the first week of this month; the Iquique is laid on for the 15th August.

Our Rotterdam advices, dated 21st May, quote the cargo of the Sophia K. der Nederlanden, viz., 8640 red, and 500 green cases geneva; 4250 boxes candles, and 1125 quarters oats. We have not yet received particulars of the Columbine, which is, doubtless, well away by this time.

New Zealand.—Our "Circular" embraces 8 clearances during the past month, of which 3 were for Auckland, 4 for Otago, and 1 for Wellington. Declared value of cargo, £87,949, against £101,101 last month.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following:—"General Forey has recently issued a decree intended to facilitate commercial operations in Mexico. According to its terms, merchandise imported into Mexico at the ports occupied by the French army, and destined for the parts of the country under French authority, are only to pay half the amount of the principal Customs duty prescribed by the present tariff. That reduction is applicable to all goods imported at Vera Cruz since the occupation of that port."

THE EMPRESS'S HAIR.—The *Court Journal's* Paris correspondent says: "Her Majesty's hair had, ever since the autumn, manifested a tendency to turn pale and faded. Accordingly, the Court hairdresser set about trying his skill in revivifying, promising, upon his honour, that the preparation he employed should neither act as a dye nor a destroyer of the hair. What, then was the painful surprise at beholding the change which a few employments of the drug had accomplished? From the beautiful golden colour we all were wont to greet with so much enthusiasm, it has become a dark auburn; from a deep auburn it was fast declining into a deep brown."

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1479618

THE ADELAIDE (NORTH ARM) PORT and RAILWAY EXTENSION and LAND COMPANY, South Australia.
(LIMITED.)
Capital, £400,000 in 20,000 shares of £20 each.
First issue 10,000 shares.
Deposit 10s. per share, and 10s. on allotment.
Calls not to exceed £3, at intervals of not less than three months.
A portion of the capital reserved for the colony.
Five per cent. per annum guaranteed during the construction of the works.
Payments will be received in advance of calls.
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE LATHOM BROWNE, Esq. (Director of the Cape Town Dock and Railway Company), Old Broad-street, London
Lord ROBERT CECIL, M.P., 11, Duchess-street, Portland-place, London, W.
FREDERICK DOULTON, Esq, M P. (Director of the London and Colonial Bank), Manor House, Dulwich
JOHN HENRY HARRISON, Esq. (Messrs. J. H. Harrison and Co., Australian merchants), Gresham-street, London
W. J. MARSHALL, Esq. (Messrs. Wilson, Bowles, and Co., merchants), 9, Mincing-lane, London, E.C.
Hon. ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR (Messrs. W. and A. M'Arthur, Australian merchants), 46, Moorgate-street, London
GEORGE PEACOCK, Esq. (Australian merchant), 1, Lime-street Square, London
ALBERT PELLY, Esq. (Messrs. A. Pelly and Co., merchants), Finch-lane, London, E.C.
HENRY SPICER, Esq. (Messrs. E. and H. Spicer, merchants), London and Adelaide.
LOCAL BOARD.
Hon. JOHN BAKER (late Member of the Legislative Council,) Adelaide
Hon. GEORGE HAWKER, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Adelaide
Captain LIPSON, R.N. (late Harbour Master), Adelaide
Hon. Colonel O'HALLORAN, Member of the Legislative Council, Adelaide
Hon. THOMAS REYNOLDS, M.P. (late Chief Secretary), Adelaide
Hon. ABRAHAM SCOTT, M.L.C., merchant, Adelaide.
BANKERS.
Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, and Co., Lombard-street, London
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY, Adelaide.
BROKERS.
Messrs. A. SCRUTTON and SON, 81, Old Broad-street, London.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. PHILLIPS and SON, 11, Abchurch-lane, London.
SECRETARY.
W. H. PAYNE, Esq.
Offices—36, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

1. This Company is formed for the purpose of affording more convenient accommodation for the shipping and commerce of the colony of South Australia, under the following circumstances:—

2. The colony of South Australia, with its mineral and agricultural products, is admittedly rich in all things which can tend to create an extensive and prosperous trade with other countries, and nothing retards its elevation to the highest point of commercial prosperity so much as the want of convenient and sufficient accommodation for the shipping resorting thereto.

3. That portion of the Port of Adelaide to which the shipping at present resorts is about seven miles from the city of that name, and situated at the extremity of an arm of the sea, which, after leaving the point known as the North Arm, becomes a narrow and tortuous channel, two miles and three-quarters in length, difficult to navigate without grounding, and, except at flood tide and with a favourable wind, inaccessible to vessels without the expense of a steam tug; this terminates in shoal water, where vessels are crowded together for the most part aground, subject to all the risks of broken ribs, broken backs, and conflagration—nor can these disadvantages and risks be remedied at the present shipping place, as the water is shoaling up every year, and with all the present heavy and constant expense incurred in dredging cannot be sufficiently deepened for vessels to lie afloat. (See appendix.)

4. The serious and important nature of this question has frequently engaged the attention of the Colonial Government and Parliament, and it may be safely affirmed that the effect of the testimony of successive Governors and other authorities, colonists and shipping-masters resorting to the Port, has, down to the present day, been condemnatory of the present shipping-place and in favour of the North Arm, as affording the requisite facilities for accommodating a large amount of shipping of any class, and of becoming as originally intended, and still desired, the permanent port for Adelaide. (See appendix.)

5. At the North Arm is a magnificent sheet of deep water, land-locked, forming a natural basin of great extent, with smooth water, and of easy navigation for vessels of the largest burden, and the site selected by the company, unlike the adjacent land, is elevated above the highest flood, has deep water in immediate proximity to the shore, and an abundant supply of fresh water, with a frontage to the harbour of over three thousand feet in length for wharf purposes, and of over one thousand five hundred laterally, immediately abutting on the site reserved for Government Graving Docks.

6. An advantageous arrangement has been made with the proprietors of the land required for the purposes of the company, by which nearly two-thirds of the purchase-money will be taken in deferred shares, to remain in the hands of the directors on terms securing to the shareholders a priority of dividend to the extent of 5 per cent. till the profits yield sufficient to pay that amount of dividend on the aggregate of the paid-up capital and deferred shares; the remaining one-third is to be paid in cash, at periods favourable to the shareholders. The property secured is about 700 acres (extending from the river across Lefevre's peninsula, about one mile in breadth, to the Gulf Anchorage), to be connected with the eastern bank by means of a steam floating bridge, and the company has also arranged to purchase, on favourable terms, additional land on the western bank opposite the site already secured, with a view to bringing both sides of the harbour within the sphere of the company's operations.

7. It is intended to construct upwards of 2000 feet of wharf frontage at once, where vessels of the largest tonnage may lie alongside, and to erect wharfs, warehouses, and other conveniences, affording ample accommodation to the shipping resorting to the port. Also an extension of two miles of railway to complete the line already laid down by the Government, from the city of Adelaide to the North Arm, and a short line of four and a-half miles to the Dry Creek Station, on the Great North and Murray River Railway, thereby effecting a saving of twelve miles of carriage between the great producing districts and the port of the colony.

8. As proving the opening afforded for additional ship accommodation by the increasing prosperity of the colony, the commercial returns show that the exports and imports for the year 1850 amounted to £1,416,359, that of 1860 to £3,423,307, and that of 1861 to £4,063,155, the Wharf-dues upon which amount to upwards of £39,000 per annum.

9. The frontage of the proposed wharves, extending for upwards of half a mile, where vessels drawing upwards of twenty feet of water can come alongside at low water, offers such superior advantages as must obviously secure a large proportion of this business, and thus a very large return to the shareholders, as by colonial law the wharf dues for all goods landed are levied according to regulated tariff; other important sources of revenue are supplied by the rental of commodious warehouses included in the estimates, the aggregate rental of which cannot be estimated at less than £12,000 a year, also by the railways, land, and other rentals, which will accrue from the large population which the operations of the company will attract to their property.

10. The cost of the undertaking, including the purchase of the land, the construction of wharves, railway communication, and the erection of warehouses and other accommodation above mentioned, has been carefully revised, and estimated by the late Captain Moorsom, C.B., at a sum within the first issue of the company's capital. It is also estimated that the whole of this amount will not be required for two years. Responsible contractors are prepared to execute the works within the estimate. Any further capital will only be raised as the increase of business and the advantage of the company requires.

11. The proprietors of the land will place in the possession of the Directors securities to pay 5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, until the works are so far completed as to enable the directors to commence the business of the company.

12. The Directors desire to draw attention to the important advantages offered by the present undertaking, and confidently refer to the accompanying map and the official documents set forth in the annexed appendix, which embraces the site of the company's property, as establishing the necessity for, and the highly remunerative character of, the proposed works.

Prospectuses, with maps and appendixes, can be obtained at the brokers' solicitors, and of the Secretary, at the Company's offices, 36, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Adelaide (North Arm) Port and Railway Extension and Land Company, South Australia (Limited).

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., the sum of I hereby request that you will allot me shares of £20 each in the "Adelaide (North Arm) Port and Railway Extension and Land Company, South Australia (Limited)," and I hereby agree to accept such shares, pursuant to the articles of association, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the calls on the shares allotted. And I request you to place my name on the register of shareholders.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Usual signature.....
Name in full.....
Address in full.....
Date .....

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £1,000,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE—82, Collins-street East, Melbourne.
CHAIRMAN:
Hon. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EXCHANGE Office.
Fire, Life, and Marine Insurances effected at the lowest current rates of premium.
WILLIAM JACK, resident secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT (LIFE ASSURANCE) SOCIETY.

Annual revenue, upwards of	£56,000	0	0
Accumulated and invested funds, upwards of	175,000	0	0
New premiums, from January 1st to June 30th, 1863	9,104	0	0
New assurances, ditto ditto	201,723	0	0
498 new policies issued, ditto ditto			

Directors:
GEORGE KING, Esq., Chairman.
ARTHUR TODD HOLROYD, Esq., M.L.A., Deputy Chairman.
Robert Gilfillan, Esq. | The Hon. James Mitchell, Esq., M.L.C.
S. A. Joseph, Esq. | Samuel Thompson, Esq.
Medical Referee:
SPROTT BOYD, Esq., M.D., No. 6, Lyons-terrace, Hyde-Park.
ASSURANCES on single or joint lives.
ANNUITIES—PRESENT, DEFERRED, and REVERSIONARY.
ENDOWMENTS for the education of children, or establishing them in life, or for old age.
PROFITS periodically ascertained, and divided annually among the members of the Society, greatly exceed those of any other office.
SPECIAL PRIVILEGES—PROTECTION OF ALL POLICIES after a time to members and their families against the claims of creditors.
LOANS ON MORTGAGE of city and suburban real estate.
PROSPECTUSES, and every information, may be obtained from the Agents and Medical Referees, and at the Principal Office.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON,
Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street.
July 1st, 1863. No. 1.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(Incorporated by special Act of Parliament.)
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
Established 1846.
Governor—The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor-General of India.
HEAD OFFICE—5, George-street, Edinburgh.
81, Lombard-street, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN SYDNEY.
RICHARD JONES, Esq., Deputy Chairman Commercial Banking Company of Sydney
JOHN DE VILLIERS LAMB, Esq., of Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co.
F. H. DANGAR, Esq., of Messrs. Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.
Medical Adviser—Dr. JAMES C. COX.
Agent and Secretary to the Board—WILLIAM RAE, at the Office of the United Fire and Marine Insurance Company, 225, George-street, Sydney.

POSITION OF THE COMPANY.
Annual Income of the Company, upwards of One hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling.
Subsisting assurances, Two millions nine hundred thousand pounds sterling.
The Company have divided profits on two occasions (in 1854 and 1859) when large additions were made to policies. Next division takes place in 1864.
In addition to the agencies of the Company in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, branch offices and agencies have been established in British North America, in the East and West Indies, at the Cape, in the Mauritius, and in all the British colonies, where proposals may be made, premiums received, and claims paid.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information regarding the Company may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
WILLIAM RAE, agent (at United Insurance Company's Office), 225, George-street, Sydney.

MELBOURNE AND NEWCASTLE MINMI COLLIERY COMPANY.
Capital, £160,000,
In 15,000 shares of £10 each.
(To be incorporated.)
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Thorne, Esq., Chairman.
J. D. Little, Esq. | James Lawrance, Esq.
J. Carfrae, Esq. | T. M. Sparks, Esq.
SECRETARY.
Robert H. Grierson.
This Company continues to supply the best steam coal in cargoes of any size, without delay, vessels not being required to wait for turn.
Quality unsurpassed in Australia.
Quantity guaranteed, and one per cent. allowed for waste.
The greatest care observed in supplying round coal, which is both handpicked and screened.
Vessels loading at Hexham towed up and down free of charge.
The Company's steam-tugs Bungaree and Tamar in constant attendance on vessels entering or leaving port, at moderate rates.
For further particulars apply to
A. CANNING, Manager,
5, Exchange, Sydney.

QUANTITIES SHIPPED FROM MINMI COLLIERY.—1863.

February to June.	July.	August.
53,400 tons.	11,004 tons.	—

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.
Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia.
Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Acting Resident Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £500,000.
Head Office, Pitt-street, opposite the Oriental Bank.
DIRECTORS:
J. L. Montefiore, Esq., Chairman.
James Byrnes, Esq. | A. B. Smith, Esq.
J. M. Leigh, Esq. | J. R. Young, Esq.
FIRE SURVEYOR.
J. F. Hilly, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain W. F. Norie.
This Company effects transactions in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE insurance.
The directors meet daily for the dispatch of business.
Claims upon the Company are equitably adjusted and promptly settled.
Marine losses are made payable in Sydney or London, at the option of the assured.
Forms of application, and every information, may be obtained at the Company's office, as above.
C. M. SMITH, Manager.

ROYAL FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of LIVERPOOL and LONDON.
Capital, £2,000,000.
SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
This company has ever maintained a high character for its liberal and prompt payment of losses, an (the undersigned are empowered to settle all claims in the colony.
RATES OF PREMIUM.
CLASS 1ST.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting house only, from 3s. to 6s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
CLASS 2ND.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. per annum; and for retail trades in advance of 15 per cent. upon the published rates.
CLASS 3RD.—Wooden buildings, in Sydney and suburbs, 15s. to 25s. per cent. per annum.
Surveyor—Mr. William Weaver, C.E.
LIFE BRANCH.
At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to the policy holders (insured with profits) equivalent to 2 per cent. on the amount of their policies for each year they have been current—a continuation of success never, we believe, exceeded by any life office.
The Actuary's report describes the statistical and monetary position of the company's Life Branch from the commencement, and exhibits an increase of business to an extent beyond the most sanguine anticipations which had previously been formed.
English rates of premium charged.
Life claims settled in the colony without reference to England.
Medical Referee—Dr. O'Brien, M.R.C.S.
Prospectuses, scales of rates, and forms of proposal, with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. CHARLES KEMP, M.L.C., Chairman.
Edward Flood, Esq. | John Binny, Esq.
J. B. Rundle, Esq. | William Moffit, Esq.
M. Alexander, Esq., M.L.A.
Fire Surveyor. | Marine Surveyor.
W. B. Kemp, Esq. | Captain R. T. Moodie.
London Agents: Messrs. Donaldson, Lambert, and Co.
Melbourne Agent: John Watson, Collins-street.
This Company is prepared to issue Policies in both branches of Fire and Marine Insurance at the current rates of premium.
Marine losses made payable in London or Sydney at the option of the assured.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, &c., can be obtained free on application at the Head Office, or any of the Agencies.
WILLIAM RAE, manager.

STOCK and STATION AGENCY.—EDWARD M. WHITE (lately connected with Pitt and Sullivan), Stock and Station Agent, next door to the Commercial Bank, George-street. E. W. begs to inform squatters that he has made arrangements with the well-known stock auctioneer, Mr. William Fullagar, to dispose of all fat cattle and sheep consigned to him for public auction, at his yards, Western Road. Mr. Fullagar will take delivery of all stock, and give the use of his extensive paddocks free of charge.
Office, next door to the Commercial Bank.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY admitted JOHN BOTTRELL ADNAM (formerly with Messrs. J. T. Armitage and Co., Sydney) as a PARTNER in my business, which will in future be carried on under the firm and style of COLEGATE, ADNAM, and CO.
THOMAS P. COLEGATE, 217½, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Witness—JOHN DAWSON, Esq.
1st August, 1863.

With reference to the above, we beg to inform town and country buyers that we have opened the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Charles Moore and Co., as importers and general warehousemen.
COLEGATE, ADNAM, and CO.
217½, Pitt-street. August 1st. 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. — The PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the undersigned as merchants and commission agents at Sydney and Rockhampton, under the style of HAYNES, BROWN, and CO., has been THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent, as far as regards Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER BROWN. All debts due by and to the late firm will be respectively paid and received by Messrs. Haynes and Bertram, who will continue the business under the style of Haynes, Bertram, and Co.
Dated this thirty-first day of July, A. D. 1863.
J. L. HAYNES.
JAMES ALEXANDER BROWN.
A. BERTRAM,
By his attorney J. L. Haynes.
Witness to the signatures of the three parties,
H. B. BRADLEY.

NOTICE to FLOCKMASTERS.—In consequence of the appearance of scab among certain flocks in the Liverpool Plains district, the undersigned have deemed it necessary to employ a competent person to watch all the high roads leading through their runs, near Mudgee, Lawson's Creek, Cooyal, Reedy Creek, Louee, and Ryalstone. All sheep found travelling through any of these runs will be subject to the strictest examination, and, if found to be diseased, immediate steps will be taken to have them destroyed, and their owners will be held responsible for any damage either of us may sustain.
From henceforth, no travelling sheep will be allowed to camp near any of our stations; and any that may be found off the high road, on our freehold land, will be immediately sent to Pound.
We also deem it necessary to inform all persons who may send fat sheep through our runs, that we have men employed to escort them through our freehold land, extending a distance of nearly 40 (forty) miles, with positive instructions not to let them go off the road.
N. P. BAYLY,
EDWARD KING COX.
H. W. BLOOMFIELD.
Mudgee, March 24th.

AUSTRALIAN BOND and FREE STORES, Elizabeth-street North, near Circular Quay. Every description of goods, free or bond, received and stored at moderate rates in the abovenamed secure, spacious, and centrally situated stores. Apply to J. FRAZER and CO., York-street; M. BAAR and CO., Pitt-street; or L. CARROLL, Warehousekeeper.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.
Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS, the largest in the colony. —Merchants, importers, and others are respectfully informed that the undersigned are now ready to receive all descriptions of merchandise, and make liberal cash advances when required.
BRADLEY and NEWTON, auctioneers, 239, George-street.

WATERLOO MILLS WOOL WASHING ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned, having just completed very extensive alterations and improvements in the works, is prepared to receive any amount of wool in grease, either to hand wash or scour. All cartage free. Clean fleece wool classed and repacked for the English market. E. HAYES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—F. LARTER, 86, South Head Road, is just unpacking 20 cases of glass shades, from 30 inches wide to 50 high, with gold stands—the best and most beautiful assortment ever imported into the colony. Mark the address—No. 80, South Head Road.

JOHN BAPTIST BASSETTE and VINCENT LANONI beg respectfully to inform the public, and their countrymen especially, that they have taken the premises well known as the "Ship Inn," situate at the corner of Essex and Gloucester streets, facing George-street, which they intend to keep as a Public-house and Boarding Establishment, where they hope to meet with a certain amount of patronage, for which all their endeavours will be put forth to merit.

BONE-DUST.—Messrs. JONES and CO. beg to inform the public that they have opened their new works for the manufacture of bone-dust, in Murray-street, Pyrmont, near the bridge, where this valuable manure can be obtained in any quantity. Orders will also be received by Messrs. J. GRAHAM and CO., Markets, George-street, Sydney.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS and Sufferers from Indigestion, weakness of the stomach, nervous debility, extreme lassitude, ague, &c.—The Tonic Essence of Chiretta and Quinine will be found the most efficacious remedy in all the above cases, and also particularly useful in checking the incipient or first stage of decline. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

MR H. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, on the new self-sustaining principle, on gold or flexible vulcanite palates. This method obviates the removal of stumps, protects the remaining teeth, and renders mastication perfect. 27, Hunter-street.

TOOTHACHE CURED, and Decayed Teeth preserved without pain. Mr. BERTRAND, 27, Hunter-street.

SCAB IN SHEEP.—NO CURE NO PAY.—Mr. W. H. ALLEN, proprietor of Allen's Disinfecting Compound Solution, is prepared to enter into contracts (with such persons as may not be willing to purchase his solution) for the cure of scab, when the sheep to be dipped on one station are not fewer than 5000.
All communications from persons wishing to avail themselves of Mr. Allen's services to be addressed to him to the care of the undersigned, prior to 1st of September.
Early application is invited in order that immediate arrangements may be made to forward the required quantity of the solution to the station in time for shearing.
S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

SCAB IN SHEEP.—The attention of sheepowners is invited to ALLEN'S DISINFECTING COMPOUND SOLUTION for the exterminating of scab. This solution embraces the most efficient remedies ever used for the cure of this disease, and for utterly destroying the infection wherever the sheep are returned after dip.
The components include purifying and cleansing ingredients, which beneficially affect the growth, colour, and fabric of the wool, and leave only the best possible results on the health and condition of the sheep.
No other specific in use offers the same security for the eradication of disease, or can cure with such decided advantage to both fleece and condition.
TESTIMONIALS:—
From the Chief Inspector of Sheep for New South Wales.
Sydney Union Club,
1st August, 1863.
W. H. Allen, Sydney.
Sir,—In answer to yours of yesterday, I beg to state that I have carefully examined for the last time the seven sheep infected with scab which were dipped in your specific at Parramatta, on the 16th of May, and also on the 4th of June. I now consider them so far free from disease as to invite the inspection of any competent parties concerned from not being able to find any traces of scari, and from the wool having grown over the infected parts.
I may further state that the cure of them is rather a matter of surprise to me, from the circumstance of their having been kept in the same stable and yard from which they were dipped, they consequently being subject to constant contact with the scari, which would have propagated were it not for the disinfectants used.
The dipping apparatus which was used I also consider was very imperfect—a tin vessel being used instead of a wooden one.
However, I believe you may show them to any competent persons that understand the disease and its cure, and they will say the same of them I do.
I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
S. B. WALKER,
Chief Inspector of Sheep, New South Wales.

This is to certify that Mr. W. H. Allen dipped my sheep once with his specific for the cure of scab. They are all now perfectly cured, and open to inspection. The sheep were dipped on the 30th January, 1863.
PHILIP DONOHUE.
Tarnbeit, Werribee, 15th February, 1863.

Dovedale, Wallan Wallan, 25th April, 1863.
Dear Sir,—Mr. Allen arrived on Thursday; upon examining the sheep we found them perfectly clean from one dipping. We went through them again carefully, and examined them with the glass, but failed to find the least indication of scab, the skin being soft, with a clean, healthy appearance; the wool being clear and free, and the undergrowth since dipping being even and uniform in its growth—the new growth well defined.
The change in the sheep during the last ten days is very remarkable; they have ceased to scratch and bite.
None of them have died in the dipping, which is the more remarkable as it came on to rain very heavy immediately after. I have no hesitation in saying they are perfectly clean. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
DAVID WILLIAMS.
To H. Jennings, Esq., solicitor, Melbourne.
N.B.—These sheep were dying at the rate of three to four per cent. every week when they were dipped. SINCE THEN NOT ONE HAS DIED.
Sold wholesale, by S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.
Price, 7s. 6d. per gallon. One gallon sufficient for sixty gallons of dip.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—Cancers, Carbuncles, Boils demand early and decided treatment. In using Holloway's remedies, safety is secured without risk or suffering. The pills remove the poisonous taint: the ointment soothes the angry local ailment. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

PURE Pork Sausages, 1s. per lb.; Frankfort sausage, Hamburgh beef hams, fine flavour. H. CUMMINS. Pitt-street.

LADIES' French BOOTS, military heels, just received, on SALE, at DELANY'S.

IF you want a good MATTRESS go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

IF you want a good PALLIASSE, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

IF you want your Mattress RE-MADE, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-st., Sydney.

IF you want a good Iron BEDSTEAD, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street.

SINGLE and DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS, 21s. and 25s., Mattresses, &c., at R. M. PITE'S, 161, Kent-street, by Gas-lane.

PATENT METALLIC BEDSTEADS, beautifully japanned and ornamented, at greatly reduced prices. JOHNSON and CO., 205, Pitt-street, between King and Hunter streets. N.B.—Old mattresses re-made.

£10,000 WORTH of English-manufactured FURNITURE, of the newest designs, just landed, on view at E. ZUCCANI and CO.'S New and Extensive Show Rooms, 212, Lower George-street, and 3, Bridge-street.

TO CLERGYMEN and others.—A very handsome 15-stop Oak Harmonium ORGAN, suitable for a church or chapel, or for private use, at half original cost-price, at E. ZUCCANI and CO.'S Furniture Warehouse, No. 3, Bridge-street.

TO CLERGYMEN and others.—A very superior full-sized OIL-PAINTING of ST. PETER, by Guivedo, in a handsome gilt wood frame, 6 feet 6 inches high by 4 feet 1 inch wide. Also, a very handsome carved wood and double-gilt Catholic TRAFFI, 7 feet high, designed by Cardinal Wiseman for the Dublin Exhibition, and manufactured by E. ZUCCANI and CO. Now on view at No. 3, Bridge-street.

SOLID LEATHER PORMANTRAUS for the Overland Route. TARRING'S BAZAAR, 350, George-st.

SPLENDID PIANOFORTE for £38, cost £80 two months ago—the owner going to England. 7, Bridge-st.

RIFLES, Enfield pattern, with bayonet and bullet moulds, on SALE, by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.—Competitors are informed that the undersigned has landed a few small bore RIFLES, sighted from actual field practice; latest improvements. W. F. PLANT, York-street.

TO VOLUNTEERS.—Pigou's, No. 6 Rifle Powder, on SALE, by JOHN KEBP, Barrack-street.

SWORDS.—Infantry, Cavalry, and Police Swords. J. GILLAM, Cutler's Hall, George-street.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute Indents in the following branches, on favourable terms.
Birmingham and Sheffield Goods, from Messrs. Rabone, Brothers, and Co., Birmingham.
American Tools, &c., through their New York Agents.
Glass.—Sheet, crown, plate, and ornamental, from Messrs. Chance, Brothers, and Co., Birmingham.
Plated and Silver Ware, from Messrs. Elkington, Mason, and Co.
Drugs and Chemicals, from Messrs. Bailey and Sons, Wolverhampton.
English and Foreign Fancy Goods, glass, earthenware, &c., &c.
Samples and books of drawings may be seen on application.
RABONE, PERE, and CO., 2, Wynyard-street.

HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP has for SALE—
Adelaide flour
Adelaide hay
Bennlot's brandy
Cape raisins
Mauritius sugars
Comet kerosene
Boiled and raw oil
Stockholm pitch and tar
Navy canvas
Muntz yellow metal
Ditto bolts and nails
White lead, whiting
Window glass
Paperhangings
Gold leaf, varnishes
Paint and colours
Clothes pins.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings' Bank.

ADELAIDE OATEN HAY, prime sample, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

ADELAIDE FLOUR FOR SALE.—
Hart's
Harrison, Brothers'
Bowman's
Plummer's
Hart's seconds.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, agent for Messrs. John Hart and Co.

SEED and FEED OATS, prime sample; Cape Barley, Lucerne, Clovers, Grasses, Tares, Seed Potatoes, &c.; Vegetable Seeds of every description, Canary and Hemp. J. G. M'KEAN, wholesale and retail seedsman, 3, New Market, and 242, Pitt-street.

PRIME IRISH PORK, ex Jason, a splendid sample; East India Mess Beef. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

PRIME MESS BEEF, in barrels, tierces, and half-tierces. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

SOUTH SEA ISLAND ARROWROOT, in 40 and 60lb packages, 4½d. lb. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—
Magarey's
Duffield's
Harrison, Brothers'.
N. CASTON, 5, Macquarie-place.

ADELAIDE WHEAT.—N. CASTON, 5, Macquarie-place.

ADELAIDE BRAN.—N. CASTON, 5, Macquarie-place.

TO LAND, and on SALE.—Scotch salmon, salad oils, hair oil, Victoria pickles, oysters, table salt in glass, oatmeal, split peas, candied peel, Taylor's chocolate, capers, tart fruits, sperm candles; Redgate's hams, bacon, cheese—very prime; Barratt's and raven twist, cavendish; Patna rice, very cheap; sugars, congou, S. O. pekoe teas; coarse, fine salt; Central Vineyard cognac, quarter-casks, cheap.
EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

ADELAIDE FLOUR for SALE. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON, Wynyard-square.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Duffield's superfine, on SALE by L. and S. SAMUEL, Spring-street.

SODA WATER BOTTLES and Ginger Beer Bottles, on SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyds' Chambers.

MALTING BARLEY, just arrived from California, on SALE by the undersigned. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SHEEPWASH TOBACCO.—Now on hand and for SALE, by the undersigned, best Virginia Leaf Sheepwash Tobacco. WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., No. 30, Hunter-street.

TOBACCO: Its cultivation and management, free on application. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 250, Pitt-st.

WILCOX and GIBBS' family SEWING MACHINE, Price, £9. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE.

AMERICAN, Scotch, and English COOKING STOVES, from 70s. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 222, Pitt-street.

SHEATH KNIVES, best quality, all sizes. W. JENNINGS, 274, George-street, opposite Jamison-st.

PRUNING KNIVES made to order, Cutlery ground daily. W. JENNINGS, 274, George-street.

TRUSSES, best description; old trusses recovered and made equal to new. W. JENNINGS, 274, George-st.

GARDEN SEEDS FOR HALF AN ACRE, £1 1s. A choice collection of carefully selected Garden Seeds, sufficient for a season's successive cropping of a garden of half an acre, consisting of the following:—PEAS (dwarf sorts), BEANS (Windsor and Kidney), CARROT, PARSNIP, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, Brocoli, Onion, Turnip, Radish, Lettuce, Cress, Mustard, Parsley, Capsicum, Tomato, Spinach, Cucumber, Melon, and six packets choice Flower Seeds for 21s., at LAW, SOMNER, and CO.'S, wholesale and retail seedsmen, 250, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's.

GUANO, Guano, for SALE. Apply to P. FARRELLY, Farrelly's Wharf, Windmill-street.

FOR SALE, at the LIVERPOOL-STREET SAW MILLS,
Seasoned cedar boards
Oregon and Baltic deals, solid and cut
American T. and G. white pine and shelving
Oregon T. and G. floor board—sizes
Baltic ditto ditto ditto, ditto
American white oak, ash, and hickory
Colonial pine boards, cut to order
Soap, candle, and fruit boxes; wine and packing cases
Cane and wood seat cedar chairs
Furniture on hand, or made to order
Wooden houses and stores, prepared, with plans, &c.
Doors, sashes, sash doors, casements, &c., &c.
Skirtings, mouldings, architraves, rolls, and beads.
N.B.—Country orders promptly executed. *** A liberal discount to the trade and country buyers.
HENRY MOON.

HARDWOOD Floor Boards, T. and G., and P. and S. At the Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

COLONIAL HARDWOOD in any quantity and cut to any length or size. H. MOON, Liverpool-st. Saw Mills.

TO SADDLERS.—To be DISPOSED OF (in consequence of the present proprietors' ill health), a very flourishing Retail SADDLERY BUSINESS, in one of the most progressing towns in Queensland, together with shop and premises, adapted for an increasing trade; also, stock and fixtures. For particulars apply to BUTLER, BROTHERS, and WHITEHOUSE, 91, York-street.

100,000 FEET OREGON PLANK, Scantling, Boards, and G. and T. Flooring, greatly reduced prices.
10,000 Baltic deals, 11 and 9 x 3, and 9 x 4, solid and cut to order, at reduced rates.
Baltic and Oregon G. and T. flooring, 1¼, 1, ¾, and ½ inch, made to order.
GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street.

200,000 FEET American flooring, lining and clear pine, various thicknesses
100,000 feet Baltic deals, 11 and 9 x 3, cut to order
90,000 feet Oregon spars and planks, long lengths
50,000 feet prime cedar
2,500 doors and glazed windows
60,000 feet G. and T. deal, pine, and Oregon flooring
Mouldings, Architraves, Skirting, &c., in pine and teak, on hand, and made to pattern
Carpenters' Work of first class, executed with the least possible delay.
GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Steam Saw and Moulding Mills, Erskine-street; Branch Yard, 7, Fitzmattia-street.
N.B.—Messrs. G. and S., having made arrangements for a regular supply of Colonial Hardwood Log, of first quality, are prepared to cut orders on short notice. Grooved and tongued hardwood flooring, any thickness, made in first-class style, to order.

WHITING, 50 tons, in quantities to suit purchasers, at £5 per ton. R. WYNNE, Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

GARDEN BORDERING, very handsome, just received. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

600,000 FEET Hardwood, Deals, Pine, Oak, Kauri, Shingles. W. JOLLY and CO.

COLONIAL Hardwood Flooring Boards, rough, grooved, and planed. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst.

400,000 FEET Baltic, American, and Colonial Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Oak, Ash, shingles, palings, battens, &c. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

COLONIAL Hams and Bacon, in prime condition, for SALE, by FRANCK, BROTHERS, and GANZ.

POTATOES, POTATOES.—On SALE, to suit the City of Melbourne, 56 tons of prime Circular Head POTATOES. R. J. HARDY, 107, Sussex-street.

COALS (Illawarra Company).—The merits of these Coals (equal to the best Welsh are saving in bad steam purposes and low price. Sole agent, J. THOMAS, 313, George-street.

CARDIFF COAL COMPANY.—The Directors of the above Company being desirous of introducing into widely the Coal from their mines at Lake Macquarie, have formed a depot in Sydney, at the wharf adjoining the east end of the new Circular Quay, Woolloomooloo, where it will be delivered at current rates in any part of the town or suburbs. The high character which these coals have obtained, both for house and steam purposes, with regard to comfort and economy, satisfies the directors that they do not require a trial to make them an article of very much consumption.
Orders will be received for the present either by post or otherwise, at the Woolloomooloo Steam Saw Mills; also, single trial is earnestly solicited.
Prices of Cardiff Company's Coal.
All weights guaranteed.
24s. per ton of 2240 lbs. on the wharf.
28s. ditto ditto delivered.

COALS.—Best Household Coals, at Macmahon's Wharf, Windmill-street, 22s. cash per ton on the wharf; 26s. cash per ton delivered in the city. Best Newcastle and full weight guaranteed. Orders addressed to FREDERICK PHILLIPS, at

SALES BY AUCTION.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Spring-carts, drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c.

Short-horned Stock.
Imported ex Canada West.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY, 10th September, at 12 o'clock,
BORDER CHIEF, red, calved 6th February, 1862. By Dumfries, 17760.
dam Meadowflower by Kelvinside, 14576
g d Palmflower by Fairfax Hero, 9106
g g d Camilla by Prince Alfred
g g g d Red Ladye by Robin O'Day, 4973
g g g g d Constantine by Lord Feversham's Sir Charles, 5145
g g g g g d Ladye by Sir Walter, 2639
g g g g g g d — by Roseberry, 567
g g g g g g g d Lady by Cupid, 178
g g g g g g g g d — by Ruff of the Needle, 5039
g g g g g g g g g d — by Constitution, 166.
BARON GWYNNE, white, calved 1st August, 1862. By Dumfries, 17760.
dam Beauty by Young Pacha (bred at Ury) by the Pasha, 7612
g d Margaret by Emperor, 3716
g g d Kinaldie Flora by Fairfax Hero, 9106
g g g d Missis by Commander, 8976
g g g g d Catherine by Jerry of Shethin.
MYRTLE XIV., red, calved 6th May, 1862. By Dumfries, 17760.
dam Saucy by Kelvinside, 14756
g d Lady Mary by Grand Turk, 12970
g g d Young Myrtle by Fairfax Hero, 9106
g g g d Myrtle by Duplicate Duke, 6952
g g g g d Victoria by Prince, 8414
g g g g g d Sybil by Sir Walter, 2639
g g g g g g d Fashion by Emperor, 2671
g g g g g g g d Dahlia by Wonderful, 700
g g g g g g g g d — Cardinal, 841.
NANCY, rich roan, calved 6th July, 1862. By Dumfries, 17760.
dam Roan Boswell by Kelvinside, 14756
g d Young Milltimber by Cœur de Lion, 12611
g g d Milltimber by Exchequer, 9721
g g g d Conquest by Young Holkar, 7090
g g g g d Roast by Holkar, 4041.
☞ On view at the Bazaar.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident trying or breaking-in horses.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Richard Rouse, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 20th August, at 11 o'clock,
173 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from G. Rouse, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock,
110 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Richard Rouse, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock,
90 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Mess Beef. Mess Beef.

At the Railway Auction Depot, THIS DAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions to sell by auction, as above,
11 tierces of very prime mess beef, in lots to suit purchasers.

Prime Melbourne Pressed Oaten Hay
Prime Camden Pressed Straw.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at the Railway Auction Depot, THIS DAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
60 bales of very superior pressed oaten hay
100 bales of prime Camden pressed straw,
In lots to suit purchasers.
N.B.—Buyers are informed that there is only small quantity of the above hay, which is allowed to be the primest in the market; small bales 2 cwt. each.

Fat Wethers, Fat Wethers.

At the Railway Auction Depot, THIS DAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions to sell by auction, as above,
400 very prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchases.
These sheep, per steamer from Maitland, are from the flocks of A. Loder, Esq., and are a fair sample of others to follow.

Fat Cows, Fat Cows
Milch Cows and Springers.

At the Railway Auction Depot, THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, as above,
6 very superior milch and springing cows
6 prime fat cows.

Produce Sale, Railway Auction Depot.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at the above Depot, THIS DAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock,
Fat cows, springers, and milch cows, fat sheep, pressed hay and straw, calves, lambs, pigs, porkers and roasters, poultry, and all kinds of live stock, in lots to suit purchasers.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, &c.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 20th August, at a quarter for half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
4 bales wool
54 casks tallow
75 hides
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 20th August, at 11 o'clock precisely,
81 bales wool
17 casks tallow
2000 sheepskins
1117 hides
Lard in bladders; hoofs, hair, horns, bones, &c.
N.B.—Several lots heavy hides.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

FRIDAY, 21st August.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Leather, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Sheepskins
Casks tallow
Hides, leather, &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. Bour

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 199, Brougham-street, near William-street,
Household furniture.

Clothing, Boots, Firearms, Jewellery.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4 trunks new and second-hand clothing, assorted
Wellington and other boots
Ladies' and children's boots and shoes
Double and single barrel guns
Pair pistols, in case
Superior double gun, with case and fittings complete
Gold and silver watches and other jewellery, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Sperm Oil.
Black Oil.
To Merchants, Shippers, and others.

THURSDAY, 20th August.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
First lot to be offered,
Ex John Weels, from South Seas,
15 tuns sperm oil
10 ditto black oil.
Terms at sale.

Crosse and Blackwell's Pickles.

Ex Jason.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
50 cases Crosse and Blackwell's pint pickles, each 3 dozen.
Terms at sale.

Feast's Pickles
Salad Oil.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
100 cases Feast's pint pickles
50 ditto ditto quart ditto
85 cases pint salad oil.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Whitehall, from London.
More or less damaged.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
GC—43 cases Coward's oilmen's stores.
Terms, cash.

Oysters.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, 11,
50 boxes American Oysters.
Terms at sale.

Dried Fruits.

Now landing ex Jason.

THURSDAY, 20th August.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, 11,
30 barrels new Patras currants
50 boxes Eleme raisins
5 barrels soft shell almonds
10 cases Eleme figs
10 barrels Chesme raisins.
Terms at sale.

Washing Crystals.

THURSDAY, 20th August.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
10 cases Sparrow's washing crystals.
Terms at sale.

Pure Sperm Candles.

THURSDAY, 20th August.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
60 boxes Miller's pure sperm candles.
Terms at sale.

Taylor's Chocolate
Homœopathic Cocoa.

THURSDAY, 20th August

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex William Duthie,
10 cases Taylor's chocolate
10 ditto homœopathic cocoa.
Terms at sale.

Sperm Candles.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Jason, from London.
With all faults.

THURSDAY, 20th August.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11, ex Jason,
SM, 1-464—33 boxes sperm candles, each 25lbs., with all faults.
Terms, cash.

Pepper.

THURSDAY, 20th August.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
41 bags black pepper
53 ditto white ditto
1 case mace.
Terms at sale.

Sinclair's Hams.
A Prime Lot, Now Landing ex William Duthie.

THURSDAY, 20th August.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
10 cases Sinclair's prime hams.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.

THURSDAY, 20th August.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
Balance of a cargo for unreserved sale.
Good Ration Sugar
Fine Yellow Counter.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
1000 bags Mauritius sugar, of various qualities, from ration to fine yellow counter.
Terms at sale.

Pure Sperm Candles.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Lodore, Morison, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Slightly damaged by sea water,
Ex Lodore,
W in diamond,
21 boxes Miller's pure sperm candles,
M in diamond,
14 boxes ditto ditto ditto.
Ex Lammermuir,
M in diamond,
28 boxes Miller's pure sperm candles.
Terms cash.

Colonial Tobacco.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
10 kegs colonial tobacco.
Terms at sale.

Battens, Palings
Boards, Shingles.

FRIDAY, 21st August.

On Market Wharf.

To Timber Merchants, Contractors, and others.

For Sale without reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on the Market Wharf, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex Highlander, from Hobart Town.
2497 feet hardwood battens
5200 broad box palings, 5 feet
5000 full-cut hardwood shingles
952 feet hardwood board, half-inch.
Terms at sale.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
On THURSDAY, August 20th, at 11 o'clock.

Flowering Plants, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Fruit Trees, in great variety.
Also some genuine Spanish Chesnut Trees.

☞ From Mr. John Baptist's celebrated Gardens, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mr. John Baptist to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, August 20, at 11 o'clock,
The largest and most valuable collection of choice shrubs, plants, and fruit trees yet offered at auction.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, August 22nd, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

The property of a gentleman leaving for New Zealand.
Useful Household Furniture
Dining-Room Suite, in morocco
Rosewood Pianoforte, and Stool
Engravings, Photographs
Carpets, Pier Glasses, Ornaments
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Washstands and Dressing Tables
Wardrobe, Chest Drawers
Baker's Patent Mangle
Culinary Utensils, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, August 25th.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
To close various consignments.
Ex Sachem and Tropic.
192 cases American Chairs, assorted
49 Thermometer Churns
200½ dozen Axe Helves
80½ ditto Pick ditto
266 ditto Fancy Handled American Brooms
180 gross Patent Spring Clothes Pins
3 crates Wooden Bowls, assorted sizes.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on TUESDAY, August 25th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms liberal, at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, August 26th, at 11 o'clock.

Important to Parties Furnishing.
Sale by auction at the Old Bank of Australasia.

First-class English-made Furniture, the best that has been offered for a considerable time.
Well-made Drawing-room Suites, in Walnut and Rosewood, covered with rich satin damask, beautifully upholstered
Oval, and Octagonal Walnut and Rosewood Loo Tables
Card and Occasional ditto
Massive Sideboards, with glass backs
Substantial Mahogany Suites, covered in morocco
Chests of Drawers and Secretaries
Bookcases and Chiffonieres
Dining Table, with spare leaves
Commodes, Hassocks, &c. Also,
Chair, Couch, and Sofa Frames, in walnut, rosewood, and mahogany.
Just landed ex Jason, from London.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, August 26, at 11 o'clock,
A beautiful shipment of English furniture, made expressly to suit the Australian climate by the very best London workmen.
Terms at sale.
On view in a few days.

Preliminary Notice.
Highly Important Sale by Auction,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.
In the Assigned Estate of Mr. R. M. Lindsay, Elizabeth-street North.

Magnificent Oil Paintings, Silver Plate, richly Cut Glass, Sevres China, Porcelain Vases, Bronzes, Electro-plate, Curiosities, valuable Books, elegantly bound; Revolvers, Breech-loading Rifles and Fowling Pieces, Double Guns, Swords, Silver-mounted Dirks, silver and gold mounted Dressing-cases, Meerschaum Pipes, Stuffed Birds, rare old Proof Engravings, Cutlery, first-class Furniture of every description, Carpets, Pier and Dressing Glasses, &c., &c.
☞ Full particulars of which will be published.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,
The most valuable lot of really choice articles that ever came into the colony of New South Wales.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues are being prepared, and will be issued as speedily as possible.
The above goods will be on view three days prior to sale, at the Auction Rooms, 239, George-street.

Important Sale of Cows, Heifers, and Springers,
At Greendale.

PRICE and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, 25th August, without reserve, at Greendale House,
About 100 head of cows, springers, and heifers.

On account of whom it may concern.
Gents' Kid Elastic Side Boots.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August the 20th, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
PB over C in diamond over S,
No. 68-6—4 trunks, each 36 pairs men's kid elastic side boots, calf goloshed, bevil edges, &c.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 20th August, 1863.

☞ Macguire's Hungarian Grained Nugget American Boots.
. The only lot in the market.
To Boot and Shoe Makers
To Country Storekeepers
To Shippers
And the Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 20th August, 1863, at 11 o'clock prompt,
50 cases Macguire's Hungarian grained nugget American boots, 18 and 29 inch.
☞ This being the only lot in the market, intending buyers are invited to make their purchases from the above selection.
Terms: Under £50, cash.
Above £50 and under £200, 3 months.
Above £200, 4 months approved bills.

On account of whom it may concern.

MR. JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Wreck of the barque ANTAGONIST, 300 tons, as she lay abandoned on 14th day of May last, on a reef off Green Island, near Cape Grafton, in the inner passage of Torres' Straits, on a voyage from Brisbane to Calcutta.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 21st August, 1863

Damaged Oilmen's Stores, &c.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 21st August, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Whitehall, from London,
D.C &Co.
29 casks ½-pint salad oil
10 ditto pint ditto.
DC&Co. over BR,
1 barrel oatmeal, 112 lbs.
— over H,
13 barrels almonds
DC&Co. in diamond,
8 casks bottled beer, each 4 dozen.
DC&Co. over T,
17 casks carbonate of soda
44 ditto washing ditto.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Elegant and Modern Household Furniture
Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Oil Paintings
Pictures, Articles of Vertu, Works of Art
Few Choice Wines, &c., &c.
Also, a Collection of valuable Books, forming a complete Library.

The Property of David Smith, Esq., deceased.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Phillip-street, on WEDNESDAY next, August 26, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the household furniture and effects, plate, valuable books, &c.
Catalogues will be ready in a few days.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 21st August, 1863.

Remainder of Shipment, per William Cole, of
First-class English Furniture
Noble Chimney Glasses
Iron Bedsteads.
. Without any reserve.
To close the shipment previous to the departure of the mail.

Important to Furniture Buyers, Upholsterers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 21st August, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The remainder of the shipment per William Cole, consisting of first-class English-made furniture, comprising
Loo tables—rosewood, walnut, and mahogany
Drawing-room suites, in tournay, &c.
Cane-bottomed bedroom chairs
Bedsteps, commodes, bidets, towel horses
Canterbury, whatnots, pianoforte stools
Chess top tables, coffee tables, wardrobes
Washstands, dressing tables
Dining and drawing-room chair frames
Iron bedsteads, &c. Also,
Noble chimney glasses.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Bedding, &c.

On account of the Australian Insurance Company.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, August 21st, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A quantity of bedding, bedsteads, &c., damaged by fire.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 20th August.

To Grocers, Stationers, and Storekeepers.
Ex Whitehall, Captain ——, from London.
Casing Brown Paper
Imperial Brown Paper
Double Double Demy
Double Demy.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
DC in diamond I Co. under,
§ 180—1 bale casing brown
181— 1 ditto ditto ditto
182— 1 ditto ditto ditto
184— 1 ditto imperial brown
185— 1 ditto ditto ditto
186— 1 ditto ditto ditto
187— 1 ditto ditto ditto
188— 1 ditto ditto ditto
189— 1 ditto ditto ditto
190— 1 ditto ditto ditto
191— 1 ditto ditto ditto
192— 1 ditto ditto ditto
179— 1 ditto ditto ditto
17 — 1 ditto casing brown
150-160—10 bales bag cap
151— 1 bale, 36 lbs., double demy.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

NEW SOUTH WALES FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYDNEY

THURSDAY, 20th August.

To Printers and others.

DOUBLE DOUBLE DEMY.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
4 bales double double demy, 72lbs., for unreserved sale.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 20th August.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

SEAMING TWINE
ROPING TWINE
HAMBRO LINES
WHITE LINES
THREAD TWINE
HEMP LAID CORD
FINE LAID CORD.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
16 cases and bales of the above goods, for unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THURSDAY, August 20.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Undaunted, Captain Clare, from London.
BASS' ALE.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
All more or less damaged by sea water,
SP—
1-18—18 casks, each containing 3 dozen Bass' ale, slightly damaged
18-23—7 casks, each containing 3 dozen Bass' ale, much damaged.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 20th August.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Lodore, Captain ——, from London.

BOLTS and NUTS.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
All more or less damaged by sea water,
1341—1 cask, 2 to 4 inch, ½—4 cwt. 3 qrs. 8½ lbs.
1342—1 cask, 4½ to 6½ inches, —4 cwt. 3 qrs. 26 lbs.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Thursday.

On account and at the risk of the shippers.

Castor Oil.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
On account and at the risk of the shippers,
GT—10 cases half-pint castor oil.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY (Thursday).

To Tobacconists, Grocers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Daisy,
10 cases tobacco pipes, each 6 gross
25 ditto ditto, 10 ditto
156 ditto ditto, 12 ditto.
For unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 21st August.

To Glassware Dealers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
W—1 case, containing
25 dozen ale goblets
1 case, containing
50 dozen cut wines
1 case, containing
50 dozen M tumblers
1 case, containing
50 dozen half-pint tumblers
2 casks wines.
Terms, cash.

SOUTH WALES FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYDNEY

FRIDAY, 21st August.

To Crockery Merchants, the Trade, Country Storekeepers.

An Unreserved and General Clearance Sale of Old Consignment Goods.
To close Account for the Mail.

EARTHENWARE
CHINAWARE
GLASSWARE.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
A large and general assortment of all the leading articles in the above departments.
This will be a good opportunity for the trade to supply themselves with first-class goods.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 21st August.

To Glassware Dealers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
SD in diamond,
20 casks glassware, just landed, and comprising
Prism tumblers, glass dishes, salts
Jelly glasses, custards, T. B. wines, tulip ditto
Tulip wines, cut double flute, sugars and creams, &c.
Terms at sale.

Town of Liverpool.
A Two-storied House and large Allotment of Land, at the corner of Bigge and Elizabeth streets, in the centre of the town.
☞ By order of the Mortgagees.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 20th of August, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land being lots numbered one, two, three, and six commencing at the intersection of Bigge and Elizabeth streets, and bounded on the east by Bigge-street, being a line bearing southerly 183 feet to a reserved lane 14½ feet wide; on the south by that lane bearing westerly 183 feet 6 inches to lot number four; on the west by the said lot bearing northerly to Elizabeth-street 183 feet; and on the north by Elizabeth-street 183 feet 6 inches to the point of commencement, the said dimensions being a little more or less.
On this block of land is a two-storied brick-built house of eight rooms, formerly known as the Hope Inn, at present tenanted by Mr. Thompson, and situated in one of the principal streets a little to the northward of the Court-house, and other public buildings.
Terms at sale.

Eight Houses in Riley and Little Campbell streets, a short distance from the South Head Road, on the right hand side going out of the City, forming a valuable block of Property, yielding a regular return of Four Guineas weekly.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 20th day of August, at 11 o'clock,
Three brick-built houses, on stone foundations, with slated roofs, each containing a kitchen and servants' room on the basement, with two rooms on the ground floor, and two rooms on the first floor, situated in Riley-street, near to Campbell-street.
Four houses fronting little Campbell-street, close to Riley-street, each containing three rooms. These are built of colonial hardwood, and are found suitable for mechanics and other workmen employed in that portion of the city, so that they are never empty.
One house of a similar description at the rear of the last named houses, having the frontage to a lane leading from Campbell-street.
☞ Water laid on to all the houses.
Title satisfactory.
A plan on view at the Rooms.
The whole will be sold in one lot.

A very Superior Cottage Residence, in the town of Liverpool, at the corner of Moore and Northumberland streets, a short distance from the Old Ship Inn, now called the Royal Oak.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the Executors of the late Mrs. Hill to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 20th of August, at 11 o'clock,
The handsome and commodious verandah cottage residence situated as above named, at present occupied by Dr. Nind, being one of the most substantial, comfortable, and modern style of cottages in the town, and erected of the very best materials.
The house contains a good hall, opening from the verandah fronting Moore-street and leading to the dining-room. On the right hand, are the principal bedroom and nursery. On the left hand, the drawing-room and a second bedroom. On the west side, with a separate entrance from the verandah, are two rooms intended for bedrooms but now used as a reception room for patients and a surgery.
Detached from the house, is an excellent kitchen with servants' rooms adjoining, built of brick in a substantial manner. In the yard, are stables and sheds for horses and cows. The garden is a good size, and contains several full grown fruit trees.
The plot of ground has a frontage to Moore-street of 132 feet, 97 feet to Northumberland-street, and contains one rood six perches.
On the same plot of land is erected another brick cottage of four rooms, built since the one first described, and at present tenanted by Miss Nowlan. The whole will be sold in one lot.
This property is worthy the notice of any person retired from business, living upon a fixed income, and desirous of possessing a comfortable residence in a quiet country town, affording all the necessaries of life, with as much of the luxuries as may be desired, and yet within reach of the capital in one hour by railway twice a day. The healthiness of the town is well established.
☞ A very large amount has been expended upon this property, which the new proprietor will get the benefit of, as the vendors are prepared to sell for less than half the actual cost, to close up the trust account.
Title, satisfactory.
Terms at sale.

A Farm at Kurryjong, about six miles from Richmond, having a frontage to a fresh water creek, extending the whole length of the farm, commencing a little above the Flour Mill, which is worked by water power.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 20th August, at 11 o'clock,
A farm of sixty acres, situated as above mentioned, being directly opposite the estate and residence of Robert Pitt, Esq., bounded by the creek on that side and by the lands of Mr. Francis at the back, by Mr. Parker's on the side nearest to the water mill, and on the opposite side to Mr. Parker's by a large tract of country known as The Island, all abundantly watered.
Title satisfactory.
Plans at the Auction Rooms.

SALE BY AUCTION, of FREEHOLD ALLOTMENTS on the Point Piper, is POSTPONED to the 24th August, in consequence of the wet weather.
T. W. BOWDEN.

FREEHOLD ALLOTMENTS, POINT PIPER ESTATE.—The Sale by auction of these allotments, is POSTPONED until MONDAY, the 24th August, in consequence of the wet weather.
T. W. BOWDEN.

21 Building Allotments, Town of Liverpool.

For Positive Sale on the Ground.

TUESDAY, August 25th.

T. W. BOWDEN is favoured with instructions from the representatives of the deceased proprietor to sell by auction, without any reserve, upon the Ground, on TUESDAY, August 25th, at 11 o'clock,
21 building sites, as per plan, to be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer. The said allotments being subdivisions of that large block of land at the corner of Scott and Macquarie streets, directly opposite the building known as the Terminus Hotel, formerly the King George Inn, at the entrance to the town from all the Southern districts,
Lot 1 is the exact corner, having 66 feet to Scott and Macquarie streets.
Lot 2 adjoins lot 1, with 34 feet frontage to Macquarie-street by a depth of 99 feet, and is bounded on the north by the property of Mr. M'Cabe.
Lots 12 to 18 inclusive have frontages to Scott-street of 33 feet each by 100 feet deep.
Lots 19 to 21 have each 34 feet frontage to Northumberland-street, with depths of 148 feet, extending to land belonging to Messrs. M'Cabe and Brown.
Lots 22 to 27 have each a frontage to Northumberland-street of 33 feet by depths of 148 feet.
Lots 9, 10, and 11 are the remaining allotments fronting Macquarie-street, having each 33 feet to that street by depths of 148 feet 6 inches, and are bounded on the north by Mrs. Grahame's Property.
Title satisfactory. Plan on view at the Rooms.

POSITIVE SALE.

PARRAMATTA-STREET, SYDNEY.

THE WELLINGTON INN, and TEN DWELLING HOUSES, &c.; together with about HALF AN ACRE OF LAND, having about 42 feet frontage to PARRAMATTA-STREET,
a portion of which abuts on the Brewery of Messrs. R. and F. Tooth and Co.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. W. R. Green (in consequence of his intended departure from the colony) to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 7th September, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his well known valuable freehold property situated in Parramatta-street, a little below Tooth's brewery, comprising a Block of Land containing an area of about HALF AN ACRE, together with the extensive premises thereon, comprising
THE WELLINGTON INN,
and a number of dwelling-houses, the whole of which realise a rental of about
£360 PER ANNUM.
A considerable portion of the land is yet unbuilt on.
Full particulars will appear in a future advertisement.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

Preliminary Notice.

Boots and Shoes.
150 Trunks.
New and Seasonable Goods, from the celebrated manufacturers,
J. Bardensohn,
M. P. Manfield,
J. Davies and Sons.

To Boot and Shoe Makers,
To Country Buyers, and others.

Now landing ex Arab Steed.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their new Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 272, George-street, on an early day,
150 trunks new and seasonable goods.
Further particulars in a future issue.

Brussels Carpets
Tapestry ditto
Velvet Pile ditto
Stair ditto
Kidderminster
Crumb Cloths
Matting, all widths and colours
Camphor Wood Trunks
Chests of Drawers
3 bales Forfars, &c., &c.

To Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, the 20th, at 11 o'clock sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day,
19 bales carpets, as above
1 case crumb cloths
11 packages camphor-wood trunks
9 ditto chests of drawers
3 bales forfars.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale.
Black Broads
Ditto Does
Fancy ditto
Light Fancy Tweed
Black Alpacas.

THURSDAY, 20th, at 2 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 20th,
5 cases seasonable woollens, as above.
Terms, liberal.

Drapery, Fancy Goods, Clothing, &c., &c.
Just Landed ex Phaeton, and Arab Steed.

THIS DAY, 20th, at 2 o'clock,
FRIDAY, 21st, at 11 o'clock sharp,

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
A seasonable shipment of the above goods.
Just landed.
Terms, liberal.

On account of whom it may concern.

Cloth Caps
Felt Hats
Flowers
Canvas.

To Hatters, Haberdashers, and Tentmakers.

FRIDAY, 21st, at 11 o'clock sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
Ex Naomi,
WC in diamond,
848—26 dozen cloth caps, various
849—30 dozen ditto ditto, ditto
503—30 dozen ditto ditto, ditto.
Ex Conference,
1—24 dozen French felts
2—30 ditto ditto ditto
3—24 ditto ditto ditto
4-6— 3 bales best navy canvas, assorted numbers.
W.C.W in diamond,
1 case flowers.
Terms at sale.

Joshua Joseph and Son's Boots and Shoes
Jackson and Son's ditto ditto
Davies and Son's ditto ditto
Bostock and Co.'s ditto ditto, and
Colonial-made Bluchers.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next,
211 packages of boots and shoes,
Now landing, and
cases colonial-made bluchers.
Terms at sale.

Most Important
To Timber Merchants, Ship Builders, and others.

Timber.
From the Alberni Mills.
The cargo of the Avon, from Vancouver's Island.
500,000 feet Rough Lumber
23,000 feet Flooring.

Now landing on the east side of the Circular Quay, where it may be inspected previous to and at the time of sale, viz., half-past 2 o'clock, on
THURSDAY, 20th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. to sell by auction, at the east side of the Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 20th August, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Avon, just arrived from Vancouver's Island, viz.,
23,000 feet 1-inch flooring, T. and G., 5 and 6 inches wide, 10 to 30 feet long.
500,000 feet rough lumber, as follows—
BOARDS,
1-inch, 4 to 16 inches wide, 10 to 44 feet long
1½-inch, 4 to 11 ditto, 10 to 44 ditto.
PLANKS,
2-inch, 8 to 16 inches wide, 10 to 40 feet long
2½-inch, 10 to 13 ditto, 16 to 34 ditto.
DEALS,
3 x 8, 3 x 9, 3 x 10, 3 x 11, 3 x 12, 3 x 13, 10 to 44 feet long.
JOISTS,
6 x 2, 7 x 2, 6 x 2½, 6 x 3, 7 x 2½, 7 x 3, 10 to 44 feet long.
SCANTLING,
3 x 2, 4 x 2, 4 x 2½, 5 x 2, 5 x 2½, 10 to 44 feet long.
SQUARE TIMBER,
6 x 6, 10 to 36 feet long.
The auctioneers beg to assure the trade that every possible care has been taken in the selection of this cargo that it should consist of only the best timber and most suitable sizes.
Intending purchasers may rely upon obtaining the very best seasoned red pine, from the Alberni Mills, possessing all the recommendations of the celebrated pitch pine from the States, for which it may be substituted without doubt of its giving satisfaction. The sale is unreserved.
Terms, liberal.

Preliminary Notice.
Extensive and Positively Unreserved
Wine and Spirit Sale.

TUESDAY, 25th August.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, Country Buyers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 25th August, at half-past 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,
Large parcels of choice wines, spirits, &c. Also, draught and bottled beers, to close out several extensive shipments.
Particulars in future advertisements.
. No goods will be offered on this occasion, unless at least a portion of each line be for bona fide sale to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale by Auction, at Collingwood and Sophienburg, near Liverpool.

In the Insolvent Estate of James H. Atkinson.

MR. J. F. STAFF has received instructions from John Morris, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 26th instant,
Wool-presses, ploughs, harrows, rollers, horse-rakes, chaff-cutters, gardening tools, harness, stable implements, weighing machines, cooking utensils, cattle, horses, pigs, and poultry; also,
The whole of the household furniture.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
JAMES R. KEMP v. CHARLES BROWNE.

ON THURSDAY (this day), 20th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., on the premises of the defendant, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Market (unless this writ be previously satisfied), the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, the stock-in-trade of the defendant as a merchant tailor, household furniture, shop fittings, &c.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 17th August.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 20th July, 1863.
MOREHEAD AND ANOTHER v. JAMES HARRIS.

BY VIRTUE of the authority given by the Act of Council 5 Victoria, No. 9, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 24th August next, at noon, unless the execution herein be previously satisfied,
All the right, title, and interest of the defendant, James Harris, in the equity of redemption, and all other his estate, right, title, and interest of, in and to, five lots, with the buildings and improvements thereon, at Kingsgrove, parish of St. George, County of Cumberland. Also, of and in an allotment of land at Redfern, lot 4 of section 4.
Fuller descriptions of these allotments are given in an advertisement inserted in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE and SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of the 21st July instant.
JOHN PHELAN, Under-sheriff.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1479620

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

Before the Chief Justice and a jury of four.

KELLY AND ANOTHER v. BESSON.

The trial of this case, which was commenced on Tuesday, was now resumed and concluded.

It was an action for rent by the executor and executrix of Thomas Lindley, deceased, against A. Besson, for £50, for a quarter's rent (or payment under a covenant in the nature of rent) of a store at Gundagai. The defendant pleaded eviction, a surrender, and a denial of any obligation in law under the deed declared upon.

Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Darley and Mr. Salomons for the defendant.

The premises in question, as well as others adjacent, had been assigned to Lindley by Messrs. Winton and Co., the original lessors. Lindley having purchased their interest when put up for sale. Lindley had afterwards assigned to Besson his interest in a part of the premises for the whole unexpired period of the term; another part of the premises he had afterwards leased to Mr. David Winton, of the before-mentioned firm of Winton and Co. Both demises—to Winton and to Besson included—included a small roughly-built apartment which Winton had fitted up as a sleeping-room for a man-servant, and defendant had resisted the claim for rent on account of his having been kept out of this place, of which Winton had never given up possession. It was contended, however, that this had been assented to as a matter of neighbourly arrangement; that, upon the same kind of understanding, Besson's managing man had used Winton's stable, and that this claim by defendant had only been started after a quarrel between Besson and Winton. Possession of Besson's stock had been taken by Newton, Brother, and Co. under a bill of sale. This transaction had been the subject of another action (by Besson against the last-named firm), wherein Besson had obtained a verdict. Newton and Co. had paid a quarter's rent, £50. It was contended that Newton and Co. had in this way been accepted as tenants in lieu of Besson. But it was sworn that this payment had been simply made on Besson's account and to save the inconvenience of a distraint on the stock, while Newton and Co. were in possession. It further appeared that after the sale of the stock, defendant had left the premises, and the female defendant, the widow of Lindley (now Mrs. Fox) had put in some one to clean the place out, and had made some complaints to Besson as to the state in which the place had been left. It was averred on the one hand and denied on the other that there had been a surrender at this time, and that the demand upon Besson had been an afterthought.

A nonsuit was moved for at the close of the plaintiff's claim, upon the ground that, as the deed proved was not a lease but an assignment of Lindley's entire interest, no action for rent would lie, and that plaintiff's sole remedy was in equity. It was held, however, that, although there could have been no distraint, a suit at law would lie upon the covenant to pay definite sums at definite periods.

His Honor having directed the jury upon the various issues, they (after about an hour and a half's consideration) found a verdict upon these issues amounting substantially to a verdict for the defendant.

Some nice questions of law were raised in the foregoing case, on which it was understood that there would in all probability be a reference to the full Court.

COX v. DOWD.

This was an action for trespass upon a squattage in the settled district, to which defendant had pleaded plaintiff's leave. Also, that except as to certain cattle there had been no trespass. As to the trespass by the cattle he paid a sum of forty shillings into Court as a sufficient compensation.

Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Sheppard for the defendant.

The plaintiff's evidence having clearly established a trespass by the sheep and cattle of the defendant (a free selector), a verdict for £31 (to carry costs), was mutually consented to by counsel, with the understanding that defendant would use his best efforts to prevent future trespasses.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Before Mr. Justice Milford and Mr. Justice Wise.

INSOLVENCY APPEALS.

ESTATE OF ELIAS MOSES.

This was an appeal by Hyam Moses Joseph against a plan of distribution in the above estate.

Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Milford, appeared in support of the appeal; and Mr. Isaacs (for the official assignee) in support of the plan of distribution.

Moses and Benjamin had been in partnership. There had been no sequestration of the partnership estate, as such, but both parties had sequestrated separately, and their estates had been placed in the hands of the same assignee—Mr. Sempill. The question was how the conflicting claims of the several sets of creditors were to be dealt with; the creditors of the two separate private estates and those of the partnership estate. The Chief Commissioner had directed the assets to be marshalled for this purpose, i.e., separate accounts to be kept, and separate dividends to be allotted. This was objected to by the appellant, who averred first that the Chief Commissioner had no power thus to marshal the assets in the absence of a distinct sequestration of the joint estate; and, secondly, that if this power existed he ought to be admitted to participate in such joint estate. The proceedings in this matter were very complicated, and involved several collateral points, as also the consideration of a great deal of evidence as to the transactions of the parties. Besides the original evidence in the estate there had been other evidence specially taken for the purposes of this appeal.

Their Honors held that although the Chief Commissioner had doubtless intended to effect an equitable and speedy adjustment of their conflicting claims, his order for the marshalling of the assets could not be sustained. There was no equitable or legal power attaching to the insolvency jurisdiction beyond such as was expressly conferred by the Act, and in the absence of a sequestration of the joint estate in the mode pointed out by law, the Chief Commissioner had no power to make a substituted sequestration by marshalling the assets. The plan of distribution therefore must be set aside, and as to the appeal with costs. But as the official assignee had only done his duty by contesting this matter, these costs must come out of the estate. The costs of taking fresh evidence, which had been incurred, must be borne by the appellant himself.

In the appeal of Abraham Moses, against the same plan of distribution, their Honors, after hearing Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Milford, made a similar order.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Dowling, Esq., chairman.

M'KINN v. L. DUNCAN.

This was an appeal against an affiliation order made by the Justices of the Peace at the Central Police Court, Sydney, for the payment of 10s. a-week for two years, for the support of an illegitimate child, of whom the appellant was alleged to be the father. The evidence of the respondent and her witnesses went to prove the paternity of the child. The appellant was examined on his own behalf, and his Honor having heard the address of Mr. Holroyd, and reply of Mr. Forster, confirmed the Justices' order, without costs. Mr. Holroyd and Mr. Windeyer, instructed by Mr. Cory, for the appellant; Mr. R. Forster appeared for the respondent. This closed the business of the sessions.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of James M'Cubbin, a third meeting. Four debts were proved. The official assignee read his report, and was directed to make inquiry and take advice respecting a mortgage and conveyance from insolvent to one Denman, and to realise the assets with as little delay as possible. Insolvent was not present.

In the estate of James Smith, a third meeting. One debt was proved, and the official assignee read his report. Insolvent did not attend.

In the estate of Thomas Power, a second meeting. Neither insolvent nor creditor attended. Insolvent is said to have left the colony.

In the estate of Fehler Jensen, a single meeting. Neither insolvent nor any creditor attended. The official assignee read a report shewing that there are some assets in the estate.

In the estate of Robert G. M'Gregor, a second meeting. Two debts were proved. The meeting adjourned until Wednesday next, that insolvent, who was not present, may be examined.

In the estate of Edward J. Foster, a postponed third meeting. Insolvent filed a statement of receipts and disbursements, and, owing to the illness of Mr. Johnson, who was to have examined the insolvent, the meeting was adjourned until Monday week.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

John Jones, of Chippendale, coach body maker. Liabilities, £51 15s. 8d. Assets, £5 15s. Deficit, £45 5s. 8d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

Thomas Perry, of Braidwood, farmer, late of Jembaicumbene, gold miner. Liabilities, £74 5s. 4d. Assets, £5. Deficit, £69 5s. 4d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, August 20.—Bernard Klingenes, Edward Hardy, John Rogers, single; and Thomas Harris, special, for proof of debts. 21. William Lewis, adjourned examination.

Friday, 21.—James Hill, Alexander F. M'Cartney, Frederick W. Robinson, John Frampton, Samuel A. White, single. Samuel G. Roes, first. Thomas Harris, postponed third. At Bathurst: Morris Levey, second. John R. M'Gilligan, special, for proof of debts. At Maitland: Charles A. B. York, Charles Lane, single.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Before the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Caldwell, Hill, Murphy, Day, and Oakes.

Eighteen prisoners (four being remands) were brought in custody before the Court. Of these, four were discharged, and other four were remanded.

William White, alias Hooper, was summarily convicted of having stolen one clock and three pairs of boots, valued at 45s. (found in his possession), the property of Edward Knox, of Upper William-street, and was sentenced to be imprisoned, with hard labour, three calendar months.

The same person was sentenced to a further imprisonment of two months for failing to satisfy the Bench that he became honestly possessed of about 50s. in copper money, the greater part of which he had paid away.

Angelina Howes was yesterday apprehended by sergeant Desmond, on suspicion of having stolen a pair of gold studs, the property of Charles Saintry, in whose house she was on Saturday employed as charwoman; and on the way to the station-house a mantle dropped from under her clothes, concerning which the officer, believing it to have been stolen, made enquiry, and found that it had been stolen from the residence of a Mrs. Powell. Of the latter charge Howes was found guilty, and received sentence of two months' imprisonment. She was remanded in respect of the charge upon which she was apprehended, a material witness being absent.

John Byrnes, alias Cox, was summarily convicted of having stolen a cross-cut saw, valued at 9s., the property of Charles Pinkston, in whose employment he was, and (having been previously convicted of larceny) was sentenced to be imprisoned, with hard labour, three calendar months.

John Brown was brought before the Bench by constable Irvine, who, last evening, apprehended him at Aaron's pawn-office, Kent-street, on suspicion of having stolen a pair of boots he was offering in pledge; he said that he bought them on Saturday night, when under the influence of liquor, but could not remember where; he afterwards said that he purchased the boots at Newcastle. In reply to their Worships, prisoner said that he brought them with him from Newcastle, and he wanted to part with them because they did not fit him. Prisoner appears to be quite unknown to the police. Their Worships were not satisfied with his statement, and sentenced him to be imprisoned one month.

On the summons paper were three cases, one of which was struck out for want of prosecution, and two were postponed.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Before Mr. R. Ronald, Mr. M. Asher, and the Water Police Magistrate.

Charles Golding, apprehended for drunkenness and use of obscene language in Miller-street, St. Leonards, was fined 20s., with the alternative of three days' imprisonment.

Thomas Cook, a seaman of the ship Dirigo, convicted of desertion, was sentenced to three days' hard labour in gaol.

Leonard W. Merrill, master of the ship Shawmut; Michael Wycherley of the Stately; William James, of the Whitehall; and John M'Gowan, of the Cossipore, were fined 10s. each with costs for not having a mate or seaman in charge of the deck of their respective vessels, whilst they were in harbour, and not laid up.

Lachlan Hunter, master of the schooner Atlantis, was fined 20s. with costs for neglecting to maintain a constant bright light at the masthead of his vessel whilst she lay at night in the fairway of the harbour.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

BANCO COURT.—Mills v. Dowell, Hingston v. Broughton, Hedge v. Ebert.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Re Parnell's infants, report; re Hillas, an infant, facts; Logan v. Robertson, advertisement; Osborne v. Eales, taxation; Higham v. Hellyer, minutes; Broughton v. Barker, transcript.

JURY COURT.—Hayes v. Pugh, Milford v. Gerrard, Attorney-General v. Booth, Sempill v. Neville.

LORD CARDIGAN.—A RHYME.

By HENRY HALLORAN.

They may write as they will,
Those brave men of the quill,
His glory to tarnish or blight;
But there never rode yet,
Thro' a field gory wet,
A more brave or more resolute knight.

Tho' he saw, at a glance,
The most dire mischance
On which he and his horsemen were sent;
He turn'd not aside
From that terrible ride,
But forward the lion-heart went.

Tho' across his dread path—
And adown it in wrath—
The tempest of death raged amain;
Right forward he led,
With the imminent dread
Of the torrent that sweeps to the plain.

Tho' the eagle may fail,
In the breath of the gale,
To breast the fierce sweep of the blast;
No tempest could stay
His immortal array,
As forward death bearing he passed.

And the sabres' wild glare
Brought death and despair
To each foe, as he fell at his post;—
And the foremost to meet,
And the last to retreat,—
Was the Lord of that terrible host.

Then write as ye will,
Ye brave men of the quill,
But his glory ye never can blight;
For while valour is dear,
Even foes shall revere
The Lord of that terrible fight.

Mowbray, 2nd August.

LORD CARDIGAN.—A BALLAD.

By HENRY HALLORAN.

Let us sing of brave Lord Cardigan,
Who dealt that glorious blow,
In the vale of Balaklava,
To our dogged Russian foe,—
As he lay behind the blazing guns,
To await his overthrow.

Our brave dragoons were standing
Their gallant steeds beside,
When Lucan gave the fatal word
That they should mount and ride
Right forward, and storm the battery,
Whatever might betide.

"Certainly," said Lord Cardigan,
And almost scorned to say,
"Not only a battery lies in front,
But all along the way
Their guns are placed, and rifle pits
Command us as they may."

"I can't help that," Lord Lucan said
"Right forward ye must go:
Lord Raglan's word must be obeyed,
And he hath ordered so."
"Mount," shouted gallant Cardigan,
"Advance to smite the foe."

Firm in his saddle rode each man,
With sabre gleaming bare,
He knew the task he had to do,—
The death he had to dare,—
Yet moved with ready hand, and eye,
And calm, defiant air.

And now adown that valley,
Press'd forward the array;—
Brave Nolan gallop'd forth a space
Upon that perilous way,
But sent by grape-shot shrieked and died,
Ere he could join the fray.

Lord Cardigan the foremost line
Led forward to the attack;
Then came a Douglas, gallant name,
In thunder on his track;
And Paget closed the bright array,
When was a Paget slack!

Forward they swept like destiny,
With hand and pressing heel,
Each line a wall of gallant men,
Gleaming with glistening steel;
And foes looked on amazed to see
What Britons dare to feel.

Forward they swept like destiny,
Through all that murderous hail
Of cannon ball and rifle shot,
That thundered through the vale—
But forward pressed Lord Cardigan,
And not a cheek was pale.

And now the battery they neared,—
Which deadly welcome sent,—
And steeds were headlong hurled to earth,
And gallant breasts were rent,—
But forward still they fiercely press'd
On one brave purpose bent.

"Charge," and more swiftly flew the steeds
Upon each blazing gun,—
And the flashing sabres parried and cleft,
Like beams of the rising sun,—
And they slew the gunners at their guns,
Those Russians every one.

But forward press'd Lord Cardigan still
Upon a Cossack horde,—
And five at once did he engage
With his puissant sword,—
And then, thro' all the fire, returned
That gallant-hearted Lord.

Back to his men thro' that valley he rode,
Through it's murderous fire again,
And they gave great cheers when they saw him safe
From the depths of that reeking glen,—
From that fearful ride, in which had died
So many gallant men.

So long live brave Lord Cardigan,
For his like not soon again,
Shall we see in the bloody field of war,—
Nor yet on the warrior main;—
And may those who would blight his glory bright,
Have their labour and malice in vain.

Mowbray, 2nd August.

NOTE.—The preceding "Rhyme," and attempt at a "Ballad," were written, after a perusal of the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, Westminster, 23rd April, 1863.—Ex parte the Earl of Cardigan, for a criminal information against the Hon. Major-General Calthorpe, for a libel. [See Times of 24th April, 1863.] I felt convinced from the evidence, of the greatness of the wrong attempted to be inflicted on the heroic leader of the Balaklava charge; for assuredly a stab to the heart would be a less wrong to one who had so passed through such an ordeal as Lord Cardigan had, than the injury of which he complained;—and I was prompted to attempt "animae dimidium meae," "scarcely as the reader may think, to justify him, if it be seen with only half a dozen of army readers. "To help to right those who suffer wrong," fully and absolutely, is a privilege which few may enjoy; but he who helps forward, by however small an addition, the means of eventual justice, will not be utterly disregarded by Him to whom even the widow's mite was a grateful offering.

The French Empress has long nourished the project of making a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. A provincial journal, the France Centrale, says that the journey is now positively decided upon; that her Majesty will start towards the end of the autumn with a great retinue; that three of her ladies of honour, Mesdames de Rayneval, de Lourmel, and de Poeze will accompany her; and that she will take out presents valued at two millions of francs.

HEALTH OF SYDNEY.

JULY, 1863.

THE number of births registered during July, was 336, viz., 184 males, and 152 females, being 97 in excess of the Deaths; 25 above the number recorded in the month of July, 1862; 58 above the average of the corresponding month of the sexennial period preceding it; and the highest number registered during the same term.

The Deaths were 139, viz., 74 males and 65 females; or, 39 above those registered in the corresponding month of last year. The largest number of Deaths again occur in Bourke and Fitzroy Wards, 39 and 26 respectively; together 46·76 per cent. of the whole. The other Wards are nearly equal.

The mortality amongst Children under 5 years of age was at the rate of 56·69 of the total Deaths. The following shews the proportion for the corresponding month of the past seven years.

	Under 5 years.	Total deaths.		
1857...	30	116	Per-centage of deaths under 5 years to total deaths	25·15
1858...	58	112		50·00
1859...	59	100		59·00
1860...	128	222		57·65
1861...	55	92		38·04
1862...	56	100		56·00
1863...	51	139		56·69

The mean temperature of the month, registered at the Sydney Observatory, was 51·8, and the ozone in the atmosphere 2·5—the highest reading of the thermometer in the shade was (71·1) on the 31st July, the lowest was 40·4 on the 18th and 29th July, which were equal.

TABLE showing the Deaths of Males and Females registered in each Ward, from 1st to 31st July, 1863, distinguishing those under 5 years of age.

Ward.	Under 5 years. Males.	Under 5 years. Females.	Above 5 years. Males.	Above 5 years. Females.	Unspecified. Males.	Unspecified. Females.	Total.
Gipps	2	3	4	3	1	...	13
Bourke	1	5	20	11	2	...	39
Brisbane	5	1	5	3	...	...	14
Macquarie	...	4	3	4	...	1	12
Cook	6	2	1	4	...	...	13
Fitzroy	4	2	8	8	...	...	26
Phillip	3	2	1	4	1	...	11
Denison	3	3	1	2	...	...	11
Totals	24	22	46	37	4	1	139

Summary of Deaths of both Sexes registered in Sydney from 1st to 31st July, 1863.

Causes of Death.			
Endemic, epidemic, and contagious ...	[illegible]		
Zymotic Diseases.			
Of Uncertain Seat: Dropsy and other diseases of variable seat...	[illegible]		
Of Nervous System: Diseases of the brain, &c.	[illegible]		
Of Respiratory System: Diseases of the lungs, &c.	[illegible]		
Of Circulatory System: Diseases of the heart and blood-vessels	[illegible]		
Of Digestive Organs: Diseases of the stomach, liver, &c.	[illegible]		
Of Urinary Organs: Diseases of the kidneys, &c.	[illegible]		
Of Generative Organs: Childbirth, diseases of the uterus	[illegible]		
Of Locomotive Organs: Rheumatism, diseases of the bones, joints, &c.	[illegible]		
Of Integumentary System: Diseases of the skin	[illegible]		
Old Age ...	[illegible]		
External Causes: Violence, privation, and intemperance	[illegible]		
Unspecified ...	[illegible]		
Total from all causes ...	[illegible]		

RETURN of Births and Deaths registered in each of the Registry Districts forming the Metropolitan Division, during the month of JULY, 1863.

District.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.		Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Deaths. Total.
1.—Sydney	184	152	336	—	74	65	139
2.—Balmain	10	5	15	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.—Glebe	6	15	21	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4.—Newtown	12	5	17	—	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.—Redfern and Botany	12	11	23	—	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.—Paddington	14	11	25	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.—Concord	3	6	9	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.—St. George	[illegible]	6	11	—	5	4	[illegible]
9.—St. Leonards	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	—	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
Total	236	186	422	—	99	82	241

CHAS. ROLLESTON, Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office, Sydney, 12th August, 1863.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Meteorological Return for the Week ending August 8th, 1863.

Day.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahrenheit. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Minimum Shade.	Maximum Shade.	Maximum Sun.	Humidity.	Rain gauge inches 9 a.m.
Sun. Aug. 2	29·906	29·844	29·860	47·6	62·2	89·8	55	
Mon. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Tues. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Wed. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Thur. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Fri. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Sat. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Mean	29·881	29·763	29·845	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Winds; Extent of Cloud: [illegible]

REMARKS.

Sunday, August 2nd. Fine throughout: lightning S.E. during the evening.

Monday, 3rd. Drops of rain 6h. 15m. few small hail, fine night.

Tuesday, 4th. Fine throughout; squall of wind from W. about 5 p.m.

Wednesday, 5th. Fine day; cloudy evening.

Thursday, 6th. Fine throughout.

Friday, 7th. Fine throughout.

Saturday, 8th. Very fine throughout.

Mean temperature of water at Dawes Point at 9 a.m. 56·4, air at same time and place 55·4.

The force of wind is estimated in numbers from 1 to 6 according to the observer's judgment.

The humidity is the mean of the results deduced from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers at 9 a.m., 3 p.m. and 9 p.m.; saturation being 100.

The extent of cloud is represented by the tenths of the sky obscured at time of observation.

The amount of ozone is determined by Dr. Moffat's test and scale the highest number at which is 10. The following record is for the week ending 8th August:—Sunday 1, Monday 1, Tuesday 2, Wednesday 1, Thursday 1, Friday 1, Saturday 1, mean 1·4.

H. C. RUSSELL.

ADELAIDE STOCK REPORT.

[DEAN, LAVERTON, AND CO.]

Adelaide, Thursday, August 6.

FAT CATTLE.—The market is only moderately supplied, and prime quality cattle are likely to bring good prices for some time. Inferior cattle continue dull of sale. We have sold 131 medium to prime cattle (a few inferior) for Mr. H. S. Price, averaging £8. One prime bullock realised £11 15s, and the prime ones £11 to £8. [illegible] good and prime cattle for Mr. Angas, at £8 10s £6. [illegible] medium and good cattle for Mr. L. Kirby, at £6 [illegible]—one prime bullock realising £11 5s. [illegible] inferior cattle at £3 15s. [illegible] medium cattle for Mr. L. Burnett, £5. Quotations—Prime bullocks, from £7 to £11; second ditto, £5 to £7; inferior ditto, £3 10s to £4 10s; prime cows, £5 to £7 10s; second ditto, £4 to £5 10s.

FAT SHEEP.—The market continues fully supplied, and principally with good quality wethers, for which there is good demand. Quotations—Prime wethers, 12s to 14s; good wethers, 10s; inferior at store rates.

FAT LAMBS, of good quality, sell at 12s to 13s.

STORE CATTLE.—Very little doing.

STORE SHEEP.—Enquiries are beginning to be made for after shearing. We have sold 300 wethers, at 10s 6d; 572 ditto, at 12s; 300 ewes, at 10s. Quotations for after shearing—young ewes, 11s to 13s; wethers, 8s 6d to 9s; ewe lambs, 9s; mixed ditto, 7s.

HORSES.—We have a good supply for sale from our most usual breeders.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 18th August, 1863.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see Government Gazette, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Steam Dredge, Newcastle 3rd District Great Southern Road No. 6. 63. Gundagai Hill and Street No. 7. 63. Money Money Extension Furniture for Court-house, Nundle	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 25th August.
Construction of a Punt for the Darling River, at Fort Bourke Completing Building for Electric Telegraph Office, Tenterfield Lock-up, Stoney Creek Repairs to Court-house, Tenterfield Superstructure of a bridge at Benlomer 4th district. Great Western Road: No. 6—63. Bridge Flat, Bathurst 7—63. West of Orange 8—63. Guana Hill, Molong Construction of a Toll-house at Collarin Creek Purchase of 30 tons broken Cast-metal, Newcastle Supply of Building Stone for Maitland Gaol	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 1st September.
Stone Pier, at Ulladulla.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 15th September

W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 30th June, 1863.

POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.—With reference to Treasury notice of the 10th December, 1862, published in GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 231, it is hereby notified, that on and after the 10th July, 1863, the Post Office Money Order System will be extended to the following places, viz.:—

Bombala
Cooma
Eden
Moruya
Muswellbrook
Murrurundi
Nimitybelle
Queanbeyan
Sofala
Wellington
Wee Waa. T. W. SMART.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 6th August, 1863.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—Conveyance being required for the Post Office Mails, to and from the undermentioned places for three months, or one year and three months from 1st October next, persons who are disposed to contract for providing the same are invited to transmit their offers, in writing, to the General Post Office, before 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of September, endorsed "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

NORTHERN ROAD.

1. To and from Walgett and Tates' Station, Culgoa River, via Forrester's, on the Barwin and Narran Rivers, and Thorold's on Pokhara River, once a week.

In addition to the conditions published in the notice of the 24th September last, it is required that every tender for the services above-named shall be accompanied by a certificate from a magistrate, that tenderer is a respectable and responsible party, and tenders will not be considered unless in accordance therewith.

T. W. SMART.

NEW ZEALAND.
(From the N. Z. GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.)

Conditions upon which land in the Waikato country, in the Province of Auckland, will be granted to settlers except persons now resident in the Northern Island of New Zealand, willing to perform the aftermentioned Military services:—

1. Settlements will be surveyed and marked out at the expense of the Government.

2. Each settlement will comprise not less than 100 town allotments, and 100 farm sections.

3. A stockade on the most eligible site in each settlement will be erected at the expense of the Government.

4. A town will be laid out around, or as near as conveniently may be to the stockade in one acre allotments.

5. Farms will be laid out around, or as near as conveniently may be to the town. The size of the farm section allotted to each will be according to his rank in the Militia.

For a Field-officer	400	acres
" Captain	300	"
" Surgeon	250	"
" Subaltern	200	"
" Sergeant	80	"
" Corporal	60	"
" Private	50	"

6. Every settler under these conditions who, upon being relieved from actual service, receives a certificate of good conduct, will be entitled to one town allotment and one farm section.

7. Priority of choice will be determined by lot.

8. No man above the age of 40 years will be accepted, and every applicant will be subject to an examination by an officer appointed by the Government, and must produce such certificates of good character, health, and general fitness for the service, as such officer shall require.

9. Each accepted applicant will be provided, at the expense of the Government, with a passage to Auckland. Before embarkation, he will be required to sign a declaration and agreement to the effect that he understands and will be bound by and fulfil these conditions.

10. On arrival at Auckland, the men will be enrolled in the Militia for service in the Province, and formed into companies; constituted as nearly as may be as follows:—

1 Captain
1 Subaltern
5 Sergeants
5 Corporals
100 Privates.

11. Each man according to his rank will be entitled to pay and rations until he is authorised by the Government to take possession of his land, when he will be relieved from "actual service."

12. After taking possession he will be entitled to receive rations, free of cost, for twelve months, upon the same scale as supplied to her Majesty's troops; he will be allowed to retain possession, as a militiaman, of his arms and accoutrements, and he will be supplied with ammunition for use, according to militia regulations.

13. No settler after taking possession will be permitted during the first three years after his arrival at Auckland to absent himself from his settlement for more than one calendar month in any one year without the leave of the Government first obtained.

14. During such three years he will be liable to be trained and exercised as other militiamen; and whenever a portion only of the militia shall be called out for actual service, each settler will be deemed to be a volunteer militiaman, and will be required to serve as such within the Province. During such service he will be entitled to the same pay, rations, and allowances as other militiamen.

15. On the expiration of three years from the day of his arrival at Auckland, each settler, having fulfilled the conditions, but not otherwise, will be entitled to a Crown Grant of the town allotment and farm section allotted to him; and will thenceforth be subject only to the same Militia services as other colonists.

16. Any settler desiring to leave his settlement will be permitted to do so on providing a substitute approved of by the Government. Such substitute will be subject to the same liabilities and entitled to the same privileges as the settler whose place he takes.

17. In case of the death of any settler after his land has been allotted to him, and before he shall have become entitled to his Crown Grant the land allotted to him will, at the option of the Government, be granted to his wife or children, or to such other person as he shall by writing appoint; or it may be taken for the location of another settler under these conditions, or for any other purpose; but the value thereof in such latter case will be determined by valuation, and the amount paid by the Government to the settler's widow or children, or other person appointed as aforesaid.

FORM OF DECLARATION AND AGREEMENT.

I do hereby declare that I fully understand the "Conditions" hereunto annexed, and I do engage and agree to be bound thereby, and punctually on my part to fulfil all the terms thereof.

The scale of pay, &c., referred to in Article 11, is as follows:—

	s.	d.
Captains	14	7
Lieutenants	9	6
Ensigns	8	0
Sergeants	3	6
Corporals	3	0
Privates	2	6

Rations of bread, meat, groceries (rum in the field), fuel and light, barrack accommodation, or tentage and bedding.

Clothing, &c., will consist of 1 blue serge shirt, 1 pair of trousers, 1 pair of gaiters, 1 forage cap, 2 pairs of boots, great coat, haversack, knife, fork, and spoon, tin plate, and pannikin.

For further particulars, apply at the New Zealand Offices, 12, Bridge-street, between the hours of 12 and 2 p.m.

J. E. GORST.

NEW ZEALAND MILITIA.—Persons communicating with the New Zealand Office, by letter, are requested to state their names and addresses in full, to facilitate communication. J. E. GORST, 12, Bridge-street.

£25,000.—TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS Trust Money open for INVESTMENT on security of real estate. Apply to JAMES GILCHRIST, or, to A. H. PALMER, at the offices of Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co., 98, Clarence-street, or to T. KETON, solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

LOYAL UNITED BROTHERS' LODGE, No. 936, G.U.O. of O.F.—Officers and brethren of the above Lodge are requested to attend the FUNERAL of our late Brother THOMAS KING, P.N.F.; the procession to move from his late residence, Elizabeth-street North, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 3 p.m. By order of the N.G.,
C. O'BRIEN.
C. J. BURNEY, P.G.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. THOMAS KING are hereby respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, which will move from his late residence, 99, Elizabeth-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at three o'clock. CHARLES BEAVER, undertaker, St. James's Church, King-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. ARTHUR CARR are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased Wife, SARAH ANN, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, 20th August. The procession to move from his residence, Miller-street, St. Leonards, at 3 o'clock precisely. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker, South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JACOB LAZARUS are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late beloved wife Rosetta; to move from his residence, Wynyard-square, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 4.

A CARD.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 330, George-street, near Hunter-st.

DR. BELL, Surgeon and Accoucheur, corner of Kent and Druitt streets. At home till 10 a.m., and after 2 p.m. All necessary medicines kept in the surgery.

DR. PERCY and CO., Surgeons from London, may be consulted on Nervous Debility at 105, Elizabeth-street North.

EAR and EYE INSTITUTE (private), 221, Castlereagh-st. Surgeon, T. WESTROPP, M.R.C.S.Eng.

ESTABLISHED 21 YEARS.—Dr. J. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist (late of George-street North), No. 178, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Toogood's Hotel. Surgery, ground floor. Hours, 9 to 5.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Sydney.

JOSEPH GILLAM, Cutler, Removed from 391, to 400, George-street. Cutlery ground and repaired, and made to order.

MR. BENNETT, Dentist, 54, Wynyard-square, next the Council Chambers.

MR. ALFRED LORTSCH, Professor of the Piano, from the Imperial Academy of Music, St. Petersburg. For cards of address apply to Mr. MOSS, Hunter-street.

POOLE and COMPANY, Woollen Drapers, Tailors, and Outfitters, 313, George-street.

REGENTVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM. THOMAS WILLMOTT, M.R.C.S.L., proprietor, Penrith.

SAVING of 50 per cent. in Building.—Mr. HAROLD BREES, architect, opposite Exchange.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers.

MONEY TO LEND.—The Liverpool and London Insurance Company are prepared to advance money upon mortgage of Freehold Property—City Property preferred. A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.

LOST, on Saturday, in College-street, a LETTER addressed "William Mills, Esq., Newtown." The finder will be rewarded by delivering the same to Messrs. COOK and CO., George-street.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, from Mr. Thorne's paddock, William-street, one large size young GAME COCK, brown red, with white spots. If stolen Five Shillings will be paid on conviction of thief. W. GAYDON, 16, William-street.

£10 REWARD.—LOST, supposed to be stolen on the night of 25th July, from my farm on Moor Bank, Liverpool, one poley magpie COW, branded ST off rump; one ear bit with a dog.

£1 reward will be given on recovery of the cow, or the above reward of £10, on conviction of the person or persons who took her, if stolen. JOHN IRWIN.

£10 REWARD.—Whereas it has come to our knowledge that some person holding a stall in George-street Market for the sale of PLANTS and SEEDS, &c., is in the habit of representing himself as our agent, we hereby inform the public that we have no authorised agent, and offer the above reward for the conviction of the said person. GUILFOYLE and SON, Exotic Nursery, Double Bay, Sydney.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned not to give credit in my name to any person whatsoever, as I will not acknowledge, or be responsible for the same. COLIN MACKENZIE.

CAUTION to 'Bus Drivers, Carriers, and others.—Any person employing or harbouring GEORGE SAXBY will be prosecuted. Description, light complexion, light hair, grey eyes, age 11 years. GEORGE SAXBY, sen.

CAUTION.—All parties are cautioned against purchasing from me, JOHN DOYLE, Factory-street, Parramatta, any Household Furniture, or anything belonging to the house, as they belong to CATHERINE DOYLE, my wife, for her life.

TO NEW ZEALAND VOLUNTEERS.—Map of the Seat of War on sale at A. CUBITT'S, 11, Bridge-st.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—See CHRISTIAN PLEADER, This Day; 6d. post free. ADDISON, 411, George-st.

THE ARALUEN STAR will be published on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, which will be circulated throughout Braidwood, Moruya, Eden, Nelligen, Gulf Diggings, and the neighbouring localities. Sole agent for Sydney—A. CUBITT, Bridge-street.
C. J. WATSON, proprietor.

JUST published, new MAP and ATLAS, by F. Proeschel.

Atlas of Australasia, containing a Map of Australasia, accompanied by a brief chronological outline of the marine discoveries of its different islands, and the inland discoveries and settlement of the different provinces of the main island of Australia, of which provinces there are the following made:—

New South Wales
Victoria
South Australia
Queensland and
North Australia, or probably Albertland.

Each province being followed by a chronological outline of some yearly leading facts in its history, and by a most complete general statistical table, shewing the progress of its population, social, pastoral, agricultural, mineral, commercial, and financial state from its beginning to this date, the whole forming the Eastern Provinces of Australia, compiled and reduced to same scale from the Government maps of the different provinces, and for the unsettled parts from the exploration tracts of Dr. Leichhardt, Sir Thomas Mitchell, Messrs. Eyre, Kennedy, Captain Sturt, A. C. Gregory, Stuart, F. Gregory, Burke and Wills, Walker, Howitt, Landsborough, M'Kinlay; and for the coast from the marine surveys of Captains Flinders, Stokes, King, &c. By F. Proeschel, F.R.S.V., geographer, ex M.A.I.A.M. and M.S.R.I.N.F., honoured with a gold medal for the best map of Victoria, and several silver medals.

	£	s.	d.
Price of atlas (contents as above), with name and address of subscriber printed in the whole issue in England, as well as in the colonies	1	4	0
Any separate part of above	1	1	0
Map of Melbourne	1	1	0
Small map of Australasia, with statement of maritime and inland discoveries	1	1	0
Map of Australasia, 7 feet x 5 feet	4	4	0

Agents for Sydney: CLARSON, SHALLARD, and CO., printers, 257, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to announce to his numerous friends and the public, that he has purchased from the trustees of the assigned estate of Messrs. HENRY FEARIS and SON, their entire stock of Seeds, &c., and intends carrying on the business as Agricultural Seedsman and Commission Agent under the style or firm of HILTON BROWNE and CO.

Having been in the establishment of Messrs. Fearis and Son the last three years, I trust to receive a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the late firm.

HILTON BROWNE.

229, Pitt-street, Sydney, near the Theatre.

SPRING GOODS.—Just opened, ex Arab Steed, 2 cases West of England summer tweeds, 8s. 6d. upwards.

SAMUEL SYMONDS.

York-street Woollen Drapery, corner of Barrack-street.

AN ASSORTMENT of English and Scotch Tweeds, from 2s. 6d. upwards.

SAMUEL SYMONDS.

Any quantity sold.

CLOTHING TO ORDER.—The brassless hip Trousers, in tweed and doeskin, warranted shrunk, from 12s. to 30s. COHEN, BROTHERS and CO., merchant tailors, 402, George-street.

CLOTHING TO ORDER.—Superior Tweed and Silk Mixed Suits, in the newest cut and finish, from £3 15s. to £5. COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO., merchant tailors, 402, George-street.

CLOTHING TO ORDER.—A splendid assortment of new and seasonable Cloths, Tweeds, and Doeskins, ex Morris England, Lord Macaulay, &c., is now on view at the Show Rooms of Messrs. COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO., merchant tailors, 402, George-street.

THE LATEST FASHION IN HATS, at Whitehall.—E. MOUNTCASTLE, Hat Manufacturer, Importer, and sole Shako maker to the Rifle Battalions, begs to call attention to his late importations, consisting of White and Sons' best hats, best black and drab shell Brims, ventilated helmets, Richmonds, Windsors, Lansdowns, and Sydney hats.

Every description of hats and caps made to order.

228, George-street, and 54, Market-street.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended. They give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, 511, George-street.

HAMILTON'S BAKING and PASTRY POWDER for making light, wholesome, and delicious bread, pastry, &c., without yeast or eggs. Agents in Sydney—J. G. HANKS, 221, George-st., opposite Police Office.

HAMILTON'S VEGETABLE WORM POWDERS—a safe, speedy, and effectual remedy for children and adults. Price 1s. each packet of three powders. Prepared by J. HAMILTON, chemist, Chippendale.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS for the HAIR, 1s. per bottle. J. HAMILTON, Chippendale.

FRESH CANARY SEED, 4d. per lb. J. HAMILTON, Chippendale.

FOR SALE, lot of Second-hand DOORS and SASHES, cheap. E. HEAD, builder, Pitt-street, nearly opposite Theatre. N.B.—Shop fronts, fittings, and every description of joiners' work done on the shortest notice.

IRONBARK SPOKES for SALE. Apply to LOIZE and LARNACH, Lower George-street.

MOREWOOD and RODGERS' best Lion, Anchor, and Star brands of Galvanized Iron.
Corrugated sheets, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 7, 8 feet; 24, 26, 28 gauge
Plain sheets, 24, 30, 36 inch; 24, 26, 28 gauge
Patent tiles, 24, 26, 28 gauge, Lion brand
Plain and perforated sheet zinc
Sheet lead, 3, 4, 5, 6 lbs.
On SALE by THOMAS J. BOWN, 311, Bathurst-st.

APARTMENTS for Gentleman, or Lady and Gentleman. 2, Devonshire-terrace, William-street.

A BEDROOM, well suited for a lady engaged during the day. 145, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

A DRAWING-ROOM, with one or more Bedrooms, vacant. Family and Single Rooms. Wentworth House, Church-hill.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. 223, Castlereagh-street, opposite BELL'S LIFE Office; terms, from £1.

BOARD and RESIDENCE—Families and Gentlemen.—Bedford House, Jamieson-street. J. SIMPSON.

BOARD and RESIDENCE (private) for a Married Couple, or a Gentleman; also a Stable. 25, William-street.

FURNISHED SITTING and BEDROOM; also Furnished BEDROOM for a single gentleman. Bed optional. Splendid view of the Bay. 5, Hannam-street, Woolloomooloo.

MR. EDYSE, having secured the lease of the premises lately occupied by Messrs. J. G. Waller and Co., as a wine and spirit store, will be happy to STORE GOODS at moderate rates.

Also Offices to LET, in the premises; and the lease of the unoccupied portion of the allotment, having a frontage to the river of 33 feet, with a depth of 99 feet. Quay-street, Rockhampton.

NOTICE.—TO PARTIES who are in want of an excellent Business and Homestead at Brisbane Water.—The undersigned will LET for four years and six months, the undermentioned property, viz., two HOUSES, containing four rooms each; one of the houses is a store, with fixtures, consisting of a stock of store goods, which the parties can take by valuation; also, the furniture, on the same conditions. The above houses stand upon one acre of good land, with fruit trees, &c., planted, and a good well of water on the premises; all fenced in. The proprietor disposing of the above property is on account of other pursuits. For further particulars apply to Mr. THOMAS B. HUMPHREY, Pitt-street, next to Toogood's Hotel; or to the proprietor, Mr. H. MENCKE, on the premises.

PADDINGTON.—To LET, with immediate possession, a comfortable Family RESIDENCE, near Woolstock-terrace, with an uninterrupted view of the harbour. The house contains entrance-hall, eight large rooms, kitchen, laundry, two servants' rooms, and other offices; verandah and garden all round the house; large yard, and a never-failing supply of excellent water; also, coach-house, four-stalled stable, hayloft, &c. Apply on the premises; or W. TAYLOR, Jacques' Wharf, Sussex-street.

STORAGE FOR FREE GOODS. GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

SITTING-ROOM and BEDROOM to LET, unfurnished, with use of kitchen, 10 minutes' walk from Post Office. Terms moderate. 348, Elizabeth-street South.

TO LET, in Sussex-street, one door from King-street, SHOP with 5 rooms. R. YEEND, Commercial Hotel.

TO LET, extensive PREMISES, suitable for a boarding house, at a low rental. Apply at 63, George-st. North.

TO BE LET, a HOUSE (50, Abercrombie-st.), of 5 rooms, kitchen, servant's room. JAMES CALDER.

TO LET, PREMISES, suitable for a store, ginger-beer factory, or bottling. J. COLE, 230, Pitt-street.

TO LET, an eight-roomed HOUSE, in Upper William-street South, Woolloomooloo. Apply to CHARLES SCOTT, 19, George-street.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE at present occupied by Dr. O'Brien, in Castlereagh-street North. Apply to Mr. BLACK, 17, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, a Five-roomed Furnished HOUSE, with stable; rent, 25s. per week. W. PRITCHARD, 17 and 19, King-street.

TO LET, an OFFICE and FLOOR, 25 x 60, in King-street; rent, 25s. per week. W. PRITCHARD, King-street.

TO LET, in Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo, a detached COTTAGE, with 6 rooms, attic, kitchen, and scullery; also, coachhouse, stable, and garden ground. Apply G. ROMANS, 97, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, in the best part of George-street, the PREMISES at present in the occupation of Mr. Gillam, cutler. Apply at the office of LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

TO LET, Raleigh HOUSE and Grounds, situate at Chippendale, near the city boundary, and now in the occupation of H. Shadforth, Esq. Apply to Mr. T. MACCULLOCH, 50, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street North, a STORE and YARD, late the establishment of Mr. W. Wallis, builder, or stable for stabling, &c. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, in King-street, opposite St. James' Church, one of those newly-erected first-class HOUSES, replete with every convenience. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, in Darling-street, Balmain, and close to the Ferry, large HOUSE, suitable for a family residence. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street; or Mr. R. RAMSAY, Darling-street, Balmain.

TO LET, a comfortable and Business at HOTEL in a fashionable and flourishing waterside place near Sydney, as can be found. Furniture to be taken at a valuation. Apply to Mr. A. LAYARD, Jamison-street.

TO LET, on the 1st of January, 1864, those centrally-situated PREMISES, occupied by Mr. Lawrence, and known as Iredale and Co., Ironmongers, &c., George-street, opposite the Market-buildings. Any information will be given by Mr. COWLISHAW, Pitt-street.

TO LET, at Cleveland-street, corner of George-street, Redfern, opposite the Episcopal and close to the Congregational Church, a superior Family RESIDENCE, consisting of rooms; water laid on. Apply to H. H. NEWMAN, estate agent, &c., 178, Pitt-street, and Redfern-street, Redfern.

TO LET, WILLOW FARM, within two miles of Liverpool, opposite Sophienburgh, consisting of cottage, with necessary out-buildings, orchard, garden, and an unfailing supply of water, about 80 acres of cleared land fenced in several paddocks for cultivation, and about 120 acres of bush run. For particulars, apply as above, or to G. WGRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

TO BE LET, LEPPINGTON, half way between Liverpool and Campbelltown; it contains 700 acres, and there is a comfortable House, and every requisite convenience for a family; and a never-failing supply of good water. There is a church and a post-office in the parish. Terms, moderate. Enquire of Mrs. CORDEAUX, on the estate.

TO LET or SELL, a country PROPERTY, consisting of an excellent Public-House, with garden, outhouses, and reserve of land, close to the railway. The house has been long established, and to persons just arrived in the country a home would be found at once, for much less than its value, and a lucrative business to hand. Apply to Mr. ALEXANDER LAYARD, Jamison-street.

TO BE LET, at Cleveland, on the shores of Moreton Bay, Queensland, a commodious Brick HOUSE, partly furnished, kitchens, servants' rooms, and other detached, stabling, coach-house, &c.; a large kitchen garden, well supplied water. The whole in good repair, and enclosed with a paling fence. Apply to F. E. BIGGE, Esq., Cleveland Queensland; or to J. L. MONTEFIORE, Esq., O'Connell-street, Sydney, New South Wales.

TO LET, a first-class Family Residence known as AUBURN COTTAGE, situate in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, with large garden and paddock, which is bounded by Burke, Albion, and Crown streets; the house contains drawing-room, dining-room, breakfast-room, six bedrooms, two storerooms, and pantry—under the whole of which there perfectly dry cellarage; attached are kitchen, scullery, and two bedrooms for servants; the out-offices consist of warehouse with a room over, gardener's cottage, stabling for four horses, and three coach and cart houses, with hay-lofts, &c. For further particulars, or cards to view, apply to Mr. COWLISHAW, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD—Subscription, 10s. per quarter.

SCALE OF TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines	..	One shilling.
Four lines	..	Two shillings.
Six lines	..	Three shillings.
Eight lines	..	Four shillings.

And 6d. (Sixpence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 1s. in advertiser's account, if booked.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 2s. each insertion.

N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by postage stamps.

SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the Office the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Hunter streets, Thursday, August 20th, 1863.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1479621